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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

BULGARIAN RISING SECRETLY PLANNED; CAPITAL TRANQUIL

Revolution in Which Stamboulisky Ministry Is Deposed Result of Surprising Coup

Peace Toward Other Nations, It Is Said, Will Be Policy of Zankoff Government

A revolution has broken out in Bulgaria. The Stamboulisky government has been driven from power, and the subsequent agrarian risings in the villages show that the unrest is widespread. Ever since the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Rumania—developed the idea of expansion, and contemplated the inclusion of Poland and Greece within its orbit, Bulgaria has grown increasingly restless, and much support has gone to the movement for the recovery of Serbian Macedonia. It has also been embittered by the Greek expulsion of its nationals from Thrace. In the face of these provocations, the difficulty of the Government's task has been increased and the move for its overthrow stimulated. The sudden overturn is not new to southeastern Europe, Greece, Turkey, Italy, and even Fiume having all changed governments by sweeping incumbents from office overnight.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 11—The Bulgarian revolution, in which Alexander Stamboulisky's agrarian government was deposed early Saturday morning as the result of a surprising coup by military leaders, is still an uncertain quantity, according to dispatches from Sofia. General rejoicing in the cities and towns is reported and tranquillity appears to prevail in most rural areas, but a wide range of uncertainty exists, due to Mr. Stamboulisky's being at large and unheard from.

Earlier reports had it that he and a few hundred followers were hopelessly besieged in his native village of Slavovitza, but others indicate that he may be organizing a counter-attack by agrarians who would follow implicitly if he would lead. Agrarian risings are said to have taken place in rural villages, notably in Telisch, where guerrilla warfare is being carried out between the opposing factions.

New Coalition Cabinet

Meanwhile, all is going smoothly in the capital. Th new coalition Cabinet, headed by Professor Zankoff, Prime Minister, is taking up the task of government. General Rousseff, the new Minister of the Interior, is quoted as having said the revolution occurred because agrarianism was running the country. Peace toward other nations will be the policy of the new Government, he said. He expressed confidence that Bulgaria soon would regain its pre-war prosperity and denied all connection between this revolution and the Macedonian autonomists.

The most extraordinary aspect of the whole revolution was the secrecy with which it was carried out. This feature is ascribed by a person well-informed on Bulgaria to the military organization of a movement which many people knew existed but which few evidently appreciated sufficiently.

Gendarmerie Disarmed

General Lazaroff, who commanded the first division in the European war, and was president of the Reserve Officers League, and Colonel Vulkoff, chief of the map section of the War Ministry, organized the coup. They opposed Mr. Stamboulisky's policy as "arbitrary and illegal." They decided upon early Saturday morning as the time to strike. The secrecy was so well maintained that ministers and officials were easily arrested, while the gendarmerie was disarmed after insignificant clashes.

Belgrade Cabinet Meets on Hearing of Revolution

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, June 11—The Bulgarian revolution has created a sensation here. The whole Cabinet, including the War Minister, met here immedi-

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NEW PRESIDENT OF TECHNOLOGY INAUGURATED WITH CEREMONY

Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton Accepts Duties Before Great Gathering of Students and Educators

Clad in caps and gowns for the second time in the history of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, more than 700 candidates for degrees marched in academic procession this morning, escorting Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton from his residence in Cambridge to Symphony Hall, Boston, where he was inaugurated as president of the Institute.

At the head of the procession was a brass band that furnished military airs throughout the parade. Dr. Stratton, riding in his automobile accompanied

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton
Newly Inaugurated President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology at His Desk

MASONS GATHER FOR CONCLAVE

Thousands in Boston for Eighteenth Convention of League of Masonic Clubs

Visitors in Boston, members of the National League of Masonic Clubs, their wives and daughters, numbering thousands, are in Boston today to attend the festivities connected with the eighteenth annual convention. Delegates numbering more than 150 had registered at the headquarters in Huntington Chambers, 30 Huntington Avenue, by noon today, and the members of the registration committee said that by nightfall, from the way the delegates and visitors were arriving not fewer than 400 delegates and alternates from the 585 clubs in the league would have registered for the convention.

The credentials committee of the convention was in session nearly all the morning and meets again this afternoon at 30 Huntington Avenue.

Mrs. Vernon L. Greene is in charge of a committee of wives, daughters and sisters of Masons who have rooms at Huntington Chambers, where they are receiving and making welcome the visiting sisters.

H. Melvin Allen of Reading, Pa., president of the National League of Masonic Clubs, and Edward A. MacKinnon of Wilmington, Del., secretary-treasurer of the league, were busy at registration headquarters all morning greeting the newcomers when they came to announce their official presence in the city.

"The National League of Masonic Clubs is in the best condition in its history," said Mr. Allen, when visiting Masons gave him opportunity to speak to press representatives, today. "The league is one of the organizations that make for social solidity in this country. It inculcates by quiet example the moral virtues for which Masonry stands. The organization gained 164 individual clubs las year, and now numbers 585 organizations."

William L. Terhune, convention chairman and president of the Boston Masonic Club, acts as official host to the visitors. Sharing with President

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

CO-OPERATIVE WAGE STRIKE SPREADING

Struggle Menaces Whole Movement in Great Britain—Position of Labor Not Defined

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 11—The struggle which menaces the whole future of the co-operative movement in this country is now in progress between the Co-operative Wholesale Society and its employees in the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers. The dispute originated in the enforcement by the Co-operative Wholesale Society of a wage reduction without prior consultation with the union. The strike which followed this action began seven weeks ago.

While at first it was confined to the workers at two Co-operative Wholesale Society factories, as from Saturday last all of 15,000 members of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers employed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society have been ordered to cease work by the union authorities, and in every retail co-operative store throughout the country the members of the striking union, numbering 75,000 have been forbidden to handle Co-operative Wholesale Society products. All the workers concerned have obeyed the strike order in the London Co-operative Wholesale Society headquarters—also at the Cardiff Biscuit Works. News has not yet been received from Manchester, where 6000 workers are concerned, nor from other parts of the country.

The position in this dispute of the labor movement as a whole has not yet been clearly defined. In their individual capacity, as co-operators, the workers naturally incline to one side; in their collective capacity as trade unionists, their sympathy is all with the other.

C. W. Bowerman, secretary of the Trade Union Council, has called a meeting of the emergency committee for this afternoon to consider the matter from both standpoints. This meeting will be followed by a full meeting of the council.

Meanwhile the Daily Herald—the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

FRANCE EXPRESSES WILLINGNESS AGAIN TO JOIN ITS ALLIES

British Government Notified to This Effect—Importance of Starting Conversations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 11—The greatest development in the reparations issue since January is now confidently expected. Unless indications are all wrong unity of the Allies is in sight. France has made known to the British Government that it is ready to sign a short common note calling on Germany to surrender, and afterwards if the allied front can thus be remade there will be conversations on the wider question of reparations with a view to a final settlement.

The importance of these steps cannot be exaggerated, though it remains to be seen whether England can adhere to the primary condition of France. Obviously there must be a certain amount of opposition and fear lest England, in asking Germany to cease its passive resistance is somehow disavowing its policy of neutrality, hitherto followed. Will it be a confession that in January France was right and England wrong? Will England be supporting the Ruhr policy?

These questions are answered in the sense that England will not be changing its opinion, will still regard the occupation of the Ruhr Valley as a mistake and will decline to be associated with it.

Important to Start Conversations

But a situation actually exists which it is desirable to bring to an end as quickly as possible, and it is certain that if England advises Germany that resistance is useless, that if Germany will yield, the Allies can discuss a scheme, and call in Germany when they are in agreement. The most important thing at the moment is to start conversations. It does not much matter what they are about. It does not matter what the starting point is. What matters, is the conclusion reached. When the French intimate, therefore, through their Ambassador that they ask England, not only to indorse the demand for capitulation but to begin conversations on the basis of the French January plan, it would seem that the French really ask for the British surrender. But this view is mistaken. The French are willing to compromise, and if once pourparlers begin, they will have to compromise, since it will become impossible to separate themselves again from the Allies. The greatest interest, therefore, is being taken in the British Cabinet meeting today, and Stanley Baldwin's decision should be known tonight.

Attempt to Secure Peace

There is great diplomatic activity and Belgium is playing a leading part. Communications are constantly passing between the Belgian Ambassador here and the Quai d'Orsay and between the Quai d'Orsay and the French Ambassador in Brussels. Brussells in turn is communicating with London.

This is really a serious attempt to secure peace and should be watched closely. If the Allies succeed in drawing up a common reply to Germany, it is certain that a solution of Europe's predominant problem will soon be found. At first, M. Poincaré wanted to refuse the German proposition out of hand, but reflection, Belgian pressure and British wishes caused wiser counsels to prevail, and the opportunity for promoting a get-together plan could not be lost. There will be no haste in elaborating a reply. It is being shown that resistance in the Ruhr is not spontaneous but the result of definite orders from Berlin. The decrees and secret instructions are printed at great length in the French papers. France will insist on their withdrawal as a preliminary to any discussion.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL IN HELICOPTER FLIGHT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 11—Louis Brennan, who has been aided by the state in his helicopter researches, has so far succeeded that his machine hovered at a height of 20 feet nearly a quarter of an hour, carrying a load of passengers and 1000 pounds in weight. All the work in connection with this machine has been secretly carried on, and the flight took place in the great airship shed at Farnborough, near Aldershot.

Owing to having received Government assistance, Mr. Brennan is debarred from taking part in the £50,000 helicopter prizes offered recently by the Air Ministry. Mr. Brennan is also the inventor of the torpedo and the gyroscopic mono-rail, and it is understood the gyroscope is used to give stability to the helicopter. News from Spain today states that a Spanish engineer, Señor Pescara, made a direct flight of 121 meters with a helicopter, breaking all previous records by 83 meters.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC PARLEY

MONTREAL, Que., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—In view of the importance of the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in London in October next, the Montreal Board of Trade has decided to become a member of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, of which P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner, is honorary president and Sir George McLaren Brown, president.

Fiume Must Pass to Italy, Says Senator

By Special Cable

Rome, June 11

SENATOR GROSSICH, formerly Mayor of Fiume, is in this country. "Italy will never have peace in the Adriatic," he said, "without Fiume, which cannot remain independent but must belong either to Italy or to Jugoslavia."

Only when Fiume is united to Italy will the latter grant to Jugoslavia the many concessions which Fiume today cannot give it. Senator Grossich concluded by appealing to the Fascist Premier to remedy the errors of past Italian governments.

CHINESE PRESIDENT REFUSES TO RESIGN

Li Yuan-hung Supported by Decent Chinese — Stand Against Militarism

By Special Cable

PEKING, June 11—Li Yuan-hung, the President, in the course of an interview with the foreign correspondents on Sunday declared that under no circumstances would he vacate the presidency until a new president was duly elected by Parliament. He pointed out that his resignation had been in the hands of Parliament since last October. Parliament was able at any time to accept his resignation and choose a new president. Therefore there was no justification whatever for the attempt of the militarists to force his withdrawal.

The President's opponents are attempting to isolate him and to prevent the formation of a Cabinet through threats to all possible candidates to the premiership. Dr. Wellington Koo and W. W. Yen, who were offered the premiership, hesitated on account of the difficulties facing the situation. At a conference on Sunday afternoon of the leading decent civilians with the President, seeking an agreement, all took a determined stand against the militarists. The sentiment is growing that these men must make a stand now to prove really that they want better government and order in the community.

The Peking police struck on Saturday morning demanding their arrears of pay. They resumed duty in the afternoon. The gendarmes patrolled the city throughout the day and there were no signs of disturbances.

Foreign fears were removed when Feng Yuh-siang and the commander of the Peking garrison jointly addressed the legations guaranteeing the preservation of order. The resumption of duty without the payment of the arrears is a victory for the President. The vernacular paper and the people generally are waiting to see which is the winning side before expressing their opinions.

"CEASE FIRE" ORDER GIVEN

DUBLIN, June 11—Miss Mary MacSwiney, speaking at Kilkenny yesterday, said the "cease fire" order had been given, but that the men who had been fighting were getting ready to do so again if the Irish people attempted to turn down the republic. She added that they had no right to take such action, asserting that the republic was not beaten and would not be beaten as long as Ireland existed.

KANSAS NOT IN WHEAT POOL

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 8 (Special Correspondence)—Kansas wheat growers will not join the American Wheat Growers Associated, Inc., in marketing their grain through a national agency. This was decided at a meeting in Wichita of directors of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association. The 1923 wheat crop in Kansas will probably be disposed of through the state seling agency.

DRY LAW OBEDIENCE GROWS AS ENFORCEMENT TIGHTENS, SURVEY OF AMERICA SHOWS

Mr. Haynes Praises Prohibition Advancement in West—Points to Difficulties in Combating Adverse Public Opinion Along Eastern Seaboard

Stiffer Court Penalties, Use of "Padlock" Law and Closer Co-operation Between Federal and State Staffs Cited as Aiding in General Improvement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 11—An increasing tendency on the part of courts to measure heavier penalties to violators of the prohibition laws and to grant so-called "padlock" injunctions closing liquor nuisances; a large decrease in withdrawals of liquor from warehouses as a result of more rigid requirements for permits, and better co-operation between state authorities and the Federal Government, particularly in the west, to enforce the dry laws—these are high lights in the report of Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, on what the Harding Administration has done to enforce the liquor laws.

"Federal forces," he said, "are now functioning at a maximum numerically, upon the basis of present appropriations. Every effort is being made to stimulate co-operation from municipal, county and state officials to the extent that at an early date local authorities may be depended upon, in the main, to care for minor violations, as was contemplated under the concurrent power section of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and then the federal forces will be more free, to deal with the larger conspiracy violations, coast and border problems, and to stop illegal traffic at its source."

Criticizes Certain Sections

Mr. Haynes added that one of the main difficulties of the enforcement unit may be termed sectional, where there is adverse public opinion to be combated, and is to be found mainly on the eastern seaboard. Co-operation of the state authorities in some of these places was declared to be far from what it should be. Mr. Haynes, continuinig, said:

It is my observation that prohibition is most popular where it is most nearly enforced. It must be clearly understood that public opinion many times reflects the attitude of public officials quite as much, if not more than, the officials in their conduct express the public wishes.

Another present day difficulty is a certain type of misrepresentation, which is persistent and specious in type. One purpose seems to be to destroy the morale of the public most interested in prohibition, and next to discredit and hamper the officials of the Government intrusted with the duty of making the Eighteenth Amendment effective.

Notwithstanding all difficulties that have been presented and will be presented from time to time, they are considered but incidents in the larger progress of our work and every effort will continue to be made to produce the best possible results, and the record of accomplishments here submitted is ample justification for large hope for the future.

Slump in Withdrawals

In 1920, whisky withdrawals aggregated 12,389,629 gallons, according to the report. In 1921, during which period the present Administration had charge for only six months, withdrawals aggregated 3,243,845 gallons, and during 1922, withdrawals of medicinal whisky aggregated but 1,819,000 gallons.

Concentration of bonded medicinal liquor at 25 warehouses, instead of allowing it to be scattered among about 300 distillery warehouses, where "thefts" and other leaks were constantly occurring, is reported to be rapidly in progress. The concentration has resulted in a saving in rentals and guard costs; it should amount to $300,000 annually, according to Mr. Haynes.

The statement goes on to say that the policy of the enforcement unit has been to turn minor cases into the state courts, so as to leave the federal courts free to handle the more flagrant violations of the law. During the period from June, 1921, through March 31, 1923, criminal cases begun in federal courts totaled 65,760; civil cases numbered 3500; conviction secured, on criminal charges, 43,905; convictions on civil charges, 2314; criminal fines imposed for period July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, $4,041,456; criminal fines collected for that period, $2,824,685; criminal fines imposed for period July 1, 1922, to April 30, 1923, $2,755,891; collections not yet recorded.

California, Illinois and New York were reported to be leading other states in applying the "padlock" injunction to places found repeatedly violating the prohibition laws. Mr. Haynes characterizes as "very satisfactory" the progress that is being made in using this weapon to stamp out the illicit traffic.

604 Breweries Operating

The report also points out that 1100 breweries were operating in the United States at the time of the passage of the National Prohibition Act. The records show 380 breweries operating in December, 1921, while today there are 604 operating; 157 cases were reported from 1920 until March, 1922; 146 cases were reported from March, 1922, to March, 1923; 68 breweries were seized from June 15, 1921, to April 1, 1922; 17 breweries have been enjoined in United States courts; 128 breweries have been instructed to discontinue operations until a permit is issued, and 45 of those breweries filed applications for permits.

Referring to the smuggling of liquor, Mr. Haynes said that the prohibition unit has had very limited facilities for combating that menace,

WINE REQUESTED FOR FRENCH CREW

Embassy Moves to Have Officials Break Seals for Rations —Alleged Violations

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The first international complication to result from enforcement of new ship liquor regulations developed today when the French Embassy took up with treasury officials the question of releasing from customs seals enough wine to supply the regular ration to the crew of the French liner France in New York Harbor.

The Embassy is understood to have taken the position that inasmuch as the France sailed from her home port for New York prior to June 10, the effective date of the new regulations, these regulations do not apply to her as she is permitted to serve wine to her crew under the same practice as obtained before the ship liquor edict of the Supreme Court was put into effect.

Heretofore, it was pointed out, foreign ships entering American waters have submitted to having their liquor supplies sealed by customs authorities with the understanding that the seals would be broken by customs agents at stated times to release the two liters of wine a day prescribed by the French law as a part of the ration of each member of the crew of a French ship.

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Crews of Italian and French ships in New York received their wine rations yesterday, despite prohibition regulations to the contrary. Under French and Italian law, seamen serving ships of such registry must be served daily with two liters of wine. These mandatory laws have been the subject of diplomatic discussions between the affected governments and the United States, as the Supreme Court has ruled that liquor cannot be brought into American ports for such purposes and the Treasury Department has issued regulations enforcing that decision.

The first two foreign ships carrying liquor put into port yesterday with their liquor stores under seal. They, the White Star liner Celtic and the Cunarder Carmania, both British, sailed from their home ports before the Treasury regulations became effective.

Interest in Ruling Unabated

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—British legislators' desire for information regarding the American ship liquor ruling continues unabated. It is a subject brought up with regularity at question time in the House of Commons.

LAW VS. LAWLESSNESS IS ISSUE RAISED BY WETS, SAYS MR. BRYAN

Fight Will Continue as Long as Vicious Minority Defies Government, He Declares

NEW YORK, June 11—The following exposition of the situation relative to prohibition was published yesterday by the New York Times:

When Governor Smith signed the bill repealing the Mullan-Gage Act for the enforcement of prohibition in New York State, the prohibition issue loomed up larger than ever in Democratic national politics. The Governor was hailed as the leader of those who would amend the Volstead Act; as the marshal of the wet forces at the convention in 1924. If this prophecy of the wets should come to pass, foremost among Smith's opponents at the convention would be William Jennings Bryan.

In view of the interest in the whole controversy, The Times put these questions to Mr. Bryan:

1. Will prohibition be a leading issue at the next Democratic Convention?
2. What strength will the wets and drys be able to command?
3. Do you believe prohibition will continue to be an issue in national politics?
4. What effect has Governor Smith's action on the Cuvillier bill had on the national situation?
5. What of his assertion of State rights in connection with his action?

The answers follow:

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

I

Whether prohibition will be a leading issue at the next Democratic Convention will depend entirely upon the action taken by the wets between now and that time. If they attempt to reopen the prohibition question and muster force enough to menace the enforcement of the Volstead law, prohibition will not only be a leading issue but the only issue.

The Eighteenth Amendment was the result of the longest contest ever waged at the polls since our history began. Almost 50 years elapsed between the beginning of the fight by a few women in the State of Ohio and its triumphant conclusion in 1920. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union declared war upon the saloon nearly half a century ago, and it never lowered its flag or thought of compromise. The Prohibition Party has had a ticket in the field for a third of a century. It is nearly 30 years since the Anti-Saloon League entered the contest—its name indicated its purpose. The churches, one after another, espoused the cause of prohibition, some of them more than 25 years ago. Thirty-three states banished the saloon by their own independent act, nearly all of them by constitutional amendments.

Over two-thirds of the members of both houses voted to submit prohibition and 46 states ratified the amendment. The people have elected five dry Congresses in succession. The first one made the District of Columbia dry; the second, by more than a two-thirds vote, submitted national prohibition; the third, by more than a two-thirds vote, passed the Volstead law; the fourth, by more than a two-thirds vote passed the Anti-Beer bill. The fifth Congress, the present one, has not yet voted upon the

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but the coast guard and customs service have given excellent help, with their limited facilities. During the fiscal year 1922 these various agencies seized 18 vessels of foreign registry and 11 of American registry, with their liquor cargoes.

Of the 18 foreign vessels, 10 were apprehended within three miles of the American shores, and the remaining were seized while hovering beyond the three-mile limit, but within the four-league zone of the American shore line, some of them in the act of unloading their cargoes to smaller boats to be smuggled ashore. The prohibition unit is also co-operating in combating rum-smuggling in the waters on the northern border, and at periods on Atlantic and Gulf ports. Through this agency in 1922, 40 motor boats of various types were seized for transporting liquor in violation of the law, 22 arrests were made, and a large quantity of liquor seized.

Prohibition Unit Reports

The Federal Prohibition Unit also issued a report, describing results in each State of the Union. This report shows that in western and southern states, where public opinion and energetic enforcement officers are accomplishing much better results than in eastern seaboard states still under the influence of the liquor interests. Referring to New York State, which recently seceded from the Union in so far as the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is concerned, the report in covering the period from April 1, 1921, to April 1, 1923, declares:

The State Prohibition Act has been enforced by the state constabulary known as state troopers, the sheriffs and deputies of each county and by the police departments of the cities of the State. There are about 60 counties and about 60 cities outside of New York.

At one time during the war period a record was kept by the clerk in the state District Court as to whether defendants were aliens or citizens but that has not been done during the past three years. It is estimated that the proportion of the defendants in federal prohibition cases in New York City who are aliens is about 50 per cent or one-half. As there are nearly four times as many citizens in New York City as aliens this would mean that the percentage of alien violators to the total number of aliens is four times the percentage of citizen violators to the total number of citizens.

PIERRE LOTI PASSES AWAY

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 11—Pierre Loti, the famous writer whose real name was Julien Viaud, passed away last night in his home in the Pyrenees. His work was unique. He was a delicious and delicate painter and poet. The luxurious descriptions of all he saw on his voyages were characterized by a daintiness which was Japanese. No other literature in the world contains such a repertory of rare and refined sensations.

EVENTS TONIGHT

National League of Masonic Clubs: Assembly and entertainment, Copley-Plaza, 8.

Coast Artillery Corps, Massachusettts National Guard: Dedication of batteries in honor of Maj. Marshall S. Holbrook and Capt. Edward F. Chase, South State Armory, Irvington Street, 8.

Boston University School of Education: Senior banquet, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, 6.

Executives Club Boston Chamber of Commerce: Dinner, Parker House, 6.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Illumination of buildings; banquet in celebration of the inauguration of President Samuel W. Stratton, Algonquin Club.

Company S, 101st Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard: Drill and meeting in celebration of fourth anniversary of reorganzation, Armory, 8.

Business Women's Council: Public meeting, Park Street Church, 7:15.

Theaters

Colonial—"Molly Darling," 8:15.
Copley—"The Likes of 'Er," 8:30.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon," (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
St. James—"The Man Who Came Back," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.
Wilbur—"Liza," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

National League of Masonic Clubs: Convention sessions, Copley-Plaza, 9:30 and 1.

Pilgrim Publicity Association: Luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Kiwanis Club of Boston: Luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.

New England Newspaper Alliance: Luncheon, Copley-Plaza, 1.

Inspection of the Leviathan by members of American Legion, 2 to 5.

Scott Carbee School of Art: Exhibition of students' work, until Saturday, 11 to 6.

Animal Rescue League: New headquarters open for public inspection, 51 Carver Street, 11 to 5.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight

WGI (Medford Hillside)—5:30, weather forecast; closing stock reports.

WNAC (Boston)—6:30, children's half hour.

WEAF (New York)—7:30, soprano recital. 7:45, piano solos. 8, "Bernard Shaw on Radio Broadcasting." 8:35, tenor solos. 8:50, dance music. 9:10, duets by soprano and tenor. 9:50, dance music.

WJZ (New York)—7:35, vocal trio. 7:45, literary talk. 8, soprano solos. 8:15, fashion talk. 8:45, soprano solos. 9, talk on auto camping. 9:15, "What Music Can Do For You." 11, time signals and weather forecast.

WHAZ (Troy)—9, popular dance music. 12, band concert.

WGY (Schenectady)—7:40, baseball scores. 7:45, musical program by Musical Club of Albany.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6, baseball scores; home furnishing hints. 7:30, orchestrations.

WBZ (Springfield)—7:30, baseball scores. 7:45, business conditions. 8:25, laughs from life. 11, time signals.

"Pops" Program for Tonight

TECH. NIGHT

Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night" ..... Suppé
Waltz, "Miners' Lights" ..... Zeller
Fantasia, "The Masked Ball" ..... Dunham
"No Deceit Practiced" ... Kingsley '23
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Numbers by Frank Gage '23
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ... Liszt
Tech Songs
(Leader, Stephen S. Townsend)
Selection, "The Sun Temple" (Tech Show, 1923)
Waltz, "Pomone" ..... Waldteufel
Dance of the Camorristi, "The Jewels of the Madonna" .. Wolf-Ferrari

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BULGARIAN RISING SECRETLY PLANNED; CAPITAL TRANQUIL

(Continued from Page 1)

ately the news arrived on Saturday night and had a second consultation yesterday. King Alexander, who is in Rumania, has been informed telegraphically, and it is understood is to return immediately. No action will be taken until the situation develops, but the violent seizure of power in a neighboring state by a frankly hostile combination necessarily gives the gravest concern to Jugoslavia.

A few weeks only have elapsed since Alexander Stamboulisky, the Bulgarian Premier, issued a strong denunciation of Bulgaria's pretensions in Serbian Macedonia. Professor Zankoff, his successor, is unknown here, but the movement which elevated him undoubtedly sympathizes with the Nationalists and the comitaji leaders released by General Lazaroff from imprisonment, to which they were consigned by Mr. Stamboulisky for supporting the comitaji movement for the recovery of Serbian Macedonia.

This region, it will be remembered, became Serbian under the Bucharest and Neuilly treaties. It settled down under Jugoslavian rule, its peasants co-operating so effectually with the Serbian forces as to have lately almost completely ended the incursion of Bulgarian bands who, until last year, terrorized this mountainous region. Renewed comitaji activity is now anticipated which, apart from the question of an increase in the Bulgarian forces, closely affects Belgrade.

Detachments Fail to Apprehend Deposed Premier of Bulgaria

PARIS, June 11 (AP)—Detachments sent to apprehend Mr. Stamboulisky, the deposed Bulgarian Premier, have as yet failed in their mission, says a dispatch from Le Journal's Sofia correspondent. He adds that Mr. Stamboulisky yesterday was defending himself in his villa at Slavovitza with the aid of gendarmes and peasants.

The new Government, headed by Prof. Alexander Zankoff, is said to be willing that the former Premier should leave the country, as the Ministry seeks above all to avoid bloodshed. Hence it is loath to send an organized expedition to capture Mr. Stamboulisky and hopes he will leave the country.

The correspondent, who is the only French special writer in the Bulgarian capital, believes nevertheless that Mr. Stamboulisky spent all day Saturday in prison with the ministers of his Cabinet, although he was subsequently liberated.

Reports from the provinces, says the correspondent, say that armored trains were sent to Plevna to disperse some thousands of peasants who had armed to resist the new régime. The Ministry of War expresses the belief that this opposition was put down without difficulty, as was also a similar manifestation at Radomir.

Isolated shots were heard in Sofia on Saturday, but no casualties were reported. All the shops in the city closed their doors, even to the bakers' establishments. The capital was calm yesterday.

French officials are openly pessimistic over the situation created in Bulgaria and the Balkans by last Saturday morning's coup d'état. Although there is the opinion that Mr. Stamboulisky's Agrarians are strong enough numerically to bring him back to power, the attitude of Bulgaria's neighbor states is believed to be unfavorable to a revolutionary government and there is some doubt that it will be permitted to solve its problems itself.

The new régime at Sofia, it is apparent here, means the reappearance of the old pro-German element, some of the leaders of which have now come into prominence. These men are anti-Serbian.

The Havas correspondent at Sofia says it is believed in the Bulgarian capital that King Boris knew of the revolutionary plan, and is thought to view favorably the overthrow of Mr. Stamboulisky, who put the monarch in the position of a figurehead.

New Ministers Appointed

SOFIA, June 11 (AP)—Complete tranquillity prevailed in Sofia at an early hour this morning. Professor Zankoff, head of the new Government, has assigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to Christo Kalloff, while Colonel Vaulkoff is the new Minister of War. The Cabinet now represents all parties with the exception of the Communists and the peasants.

The King received the members of the new Ministry yesterday afternoon. Professor Zankoff called upon the diplomatic representatives and informed them of the change in government. They have promised their support.

The semiofficial Bulgarian telegraph agency publishes a note asserting that the leaders of the Communist Party have informed Minister of the Interior, Mr. Rousseff, that they will be loyal to the new régime.

The Government has taken no exceptional measures to preserve order, nor has a censorship been established. News from the interior of the country, Government circles say, indicates a general rejoicing in the change of administration.

MUSIC

Sixth Week of "Pops"

The sixth week of the "Pops" concerts at Symphony Hall opened last night with the third Sunday concert. The program consisted of excerpts from the operatic works of Italian, French, German, and Russian composers. It was again evident that the edict prohibiting smoking and the sale of refreshments at such entertainments on Sunday is no deterrent to audiences, for every seat was taken and many were standing in the balcony. The program was interestingly varied and after every number Mr. Jacchia and the orchestra were dorowicz, concertmaster, played the solo violin part of the "Meditation" from Thais to the manifest approval warmly applauded. Julius Theo- of his listeners. The last Sunday night concert of this season will be given on June 24 with an all-Russian program.

Tonight will be the annual Institute of Technology night; tomorrow night that of the National League of Masonic Clubs, now holding their annual convention in this city, and Thursday brings Tufts College night. These special nights are all open to the public.

CO-OPERATIVE WAGE STRIKE SPREADING

(Continued from Page 1)

official organ of the labor movement—opens its columns impartially to manifestoes from both sides and today's issue contains two double-column advertisements, one setting forth the viewpoint of the C. W. S. directors and one of the N. U. D. A. W., with two columns of news matter on the same subject sandwiched between them.

Briefly summed up the history of the dispute is as follows: Last September the C. W. S. directors caused their employees to sign a document fixing wages at 10 per cent above the normal rates in force elsewhere. As a result of this action a conference took place last January between the C. W. S. and the general council of the Trade Union Congress, at which as N. U. D. A. W. claims, it was settled that the C. W. S. should not alter conditions in the future without prior consultatoin with the unions concerned.

Situation Complicated

In April, in accordance with the variation in wage rates, arranged by the "trade board"—the adjudicating body set up under Act of Parliament for each of a number of industries—the C. W. S. reduced the wages of the men and women at certain factories by 2s., and 1s., respectively, claiming the September agreement as authority. This resulted in a strike which began on April 21 and since then matters have been further complicated by the C. W. S. directors insisting that any settlement must contain a proviso entitling them to apply without reference to unions any wage variations authorized by the trade board. This claim N. U. D. A. W. strenuously opposes.

The next move appears to be with the Trade Union Council, which is expected to issue an important declaration on the dispute after its meeting this afternoon. Some idea of the C. W. S. importance may be gathered from the fact that the balance sheet issued last October showed sales of £32,000,000. During the previous half year the supplies from various productive works owned by this concern, alone totaled over £10,000,000.

FLOORING USE UNDER INQUIRY

Purchases by City and Mayor Investigated

Purchase by the city of Boston, by Mayor James M. Curley and by Thomas A. Glynn, schoolhouse commissioner, of "naturized" flooring, a rubber tile covering, is being investigated today by the Boston Finance Commission at a public hearing in the public-school committee assembly room, 15 Beacon Street. James H. Stedman, president of the Stedman Products Company of South Braintree, manufacturers of "Stedman Naturized Flooring," a reinforced rubber covering, was on the witness stand before the commission this morning.

Mr. Stedman said that through holding the common stock he was "at the final analysis" in control of the corners, of which Atherton N. Hunt is clerk and counsel and George W. Bailey tresaurer.

Mr. Stedman told of a visit to his residence in Braintree in May or June of last year by Mayor and Mrs. Curley, who came, he said, to view the rubber flooring in his house. Later, Mr. Stedman said, Mayor Curley ordered flooring laid in two hooms in his Jamaicaway house. The bill of about $445 was not paid, he said, until after he heard from Mr. Bailey that the finance commission was investigating. He said he had traveled about 25,000 miles in 1922 and had neglected to send the bill, which the Mayor paid by return mail.

That Thomas A. Glynn, schoolhouse commissioner, had had his pantry and a room paved with the "naturize" flooring was brought out from Mr. Stedman. In City Hall the Mayor's outer office, his secretaries' room and the licensing commissioner's rooms are floored with the Stedman product, as well as the office of George E. Phelan, manager of the George R. White fund.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers late tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight or Tuesday; moderate westerly winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy followed by showers tonight and Tuesday; moderate westerly winds.

Weather Outlook

For the north and middle Atlantic states: Generally fair beginning of week, becoming unsettled after Tuesday, with occasional showers; moderate temperature.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	62	Memphis	72
Atlantic City	60	Montreal	58
Boston	66	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	60	Philadelphia	62
Calgary	56	New Orleans	72
Charleston	78	Pittsburgh	60
Chicago	56	New York	62
Denver	52	Portland, Me.	64
Des Moines	56	Portland, Ore.	50
Galveston	80	San Francisco	50
Helena	56	St. Louis	64
Jacksonville	78	St. Paul	54
Kansas City	58	Washington	62

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Conference Will Recommend Rules for Display of Flag

Approach of Washington Meeting Draws Attention to Proper Usage of Stars and Stripes

With the coming of Flag Day, on June 14, in honor of the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the flag's adoption by the United States Congress, and with the opening in Washington on the same day of a conference on usage of the flag by citizens, information concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging, and saluting the national emblem is being called to the attention of the public by officers of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To formulate and recommend to the public a set of rules which Government officials will sanction to fill the gap caused by a lack of flag legislation, both state and national, is the object of the Washington Flag Conference, to be opened by President Harding. The conference, while under the auspices of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, will be attended by delegates from a large number of national patriotic societies and organizations of a semipatriotic nature.

When the code has been drafted by the conference it is planned to have the patriotic organizations "educate the Nation at large to the proper flag usage as officially adopted." In calling the meeting it has been pointed out that many improprieties are being committed daily in the draping, hanging and festooning of flags contrary to proper usage.

Flag Is an Idea

The flag, it has been pointed out in official Massachusetts documents, is, in reality, an idea, the emblem of the living country, and entitled to all the respect given to a living, honored thing. The fact that there is at present no federal law in force prescribing any ceremonies attached to the flag nor the manner of its display indicates the high respect in which it is held in the hearts of its citizens, who observe time-honored customs as rigidly and perhaps more willingly than they would have written law in honoring their flag.

But while flag law is unwritten law, there are certain clearly defined fundamental rules of heraldry which indicate the proper method of displaying the flag and certain rules of good taste which preclude improper use of it. The regulations of the War Department, while helpful in pointing generally a form of respect for the flag, do not apply outside the Army and Navy, and are of little help to the general public.

The symbolism of the flag must be understood in order to respect it fully. Few citizens do not know that the 13 alternate red and white stripes stand for the 13 original American colonies which fought in the Revolutionary War and formed the first Government of the United States, or that the 48 white stars in a field of blue, forming the union of the flag, represent the present number of states making up America.

The union of the flag is the honor point; the flag's right arm or sword arm. The staff edge of the flag is the heraldic dexter or right edge. Thus, when the national flag is carried, as in a procession, with another flag or flags, the place of the Stars and Stripes is on the right, that is, the flag's own right. When it is displayed with another flag, as against a wall with crossed staffs, the national flag should be on its own right, which is the observer's left, and its staff should be in the front of the staff of the other flag. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the national flag should be at the center or at the highest point of the group.

Position Against Wall

One of the subjects under controversy which illustrate the need of uniform and authorized flag rules, such as the Washington conference will seek to work out, is the position of the flag when hung against a wall. No less an authority than the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has recently stated: "When the national flag is hung either horizontally or vertically against a wall the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left." While this point is conceded when the flag is hung horizontally, general usage has decreed that the union should be to the observer's right when the flag is hung vertically.

When displayed from a staff protruding horizontally or at an angle from a window sill or the front of a building, the union should go to the "truck," as the peak of the staff is called, unless the flag be at half staff. When the flag is displayed between buildings so as to hang over the middle of the street, a simple rule to follow is to hang the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other nation in time of peace. When the flags of two or more nations are to be displayed, they should be flown from separate staffs or from separate halyards, of equal size and from the same level.

Offensive Practices

One of the most frequent and most offensive practices in regard to the display of the American flag is that of crumpling it into some formation which the decorator may think artistic, thus taking away from the flag dignity. The flag should never be festooned over doorways or arches or tied in a bowknot or fashioned into a rosette. When used on a rostrum it should be displayed above or behind the speaker's desk, never being used to cover the desk or as a drape over the front of the platform. Bunting of the national colors may be used for such purposes, as well as for decorations of buildings in general, but never the flag.

The wearing of the flag as part of a woman's costume or of a man's athletic garb is a violation of the spirit of flag law, as well as the printing of the flag on paper napkins or the embroidering of it upon handkerchiefs.

The practice of raising the flag at sunrise and lowering it at sunset is an army regulation, and is not binding upon citizens. The flying of the flag at night upon private property, provided it is not for advertising purposes, is not frowned upon, even by the War Department.

Burn Worn Out Flags

When the flag is to be flown at half staff, it first should be raised to the peak, and then lowered the distance of its width or "hoist." When it is to be lowered from half staff it should first be raised to the peak and then lowered. It should never under any circumstances touch the ground.

When flags are used in connection with the unveiling of a statue or memorial they should not be allowed to fall to the ground or to be lowered to a position of inferiority, but should be carried aloft and allowed to fly out, forming a distinctive feature of the remainder of the ceremony.

Except as a signal of distress at sea, the flag should never be flown with the union down.

Old or worn-out flags should not be used for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside nor used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, and preferably by burning or some other method lacking in any suggestion of disrespect to the emblem representing the United States as a living country.

STEAMSHIP RATE FIXING CHARGED

Four-Year Agreement Alleged at Hearing

The charge that transatlantic passenger rates are being kept at present levels under a four-year agreement among the shipping companies, was made today before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities in connection with the "blue-sky" case of the Great Northern Steamship Company.

This declaration was made by David W. Murray, attorney for the United States Service, Inc., which is handling the sale of the company's stock. He asserted that the passage rates advertised in the plans of the company, although they are much lower than the current rates, are perfectly feasible and can be made profitable. Mr. Murray declared this could be proved, pointing out that there are French and German lines making money at low rates. He agreed to present proof if the hearing was continued, and June 19 was set for further hearing.

GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA TO MEET

NEWPORT, R. I., June 11 (Special)—The Garden Club of America will meet here on June 26-28 as the guest of the Garden Association of Newport, of which Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss is president. It is expected that 500 delegates will be present.

Mrs. Arthur Curtis James will entertain the visitors on the first evening, and meetings on the two following days will be on the grounds of the Newport Art Association, the use of which has been tendered to the Garden Club of America. Here a flower show will be held, which will be open to the public.

POST OFFICE CLERKS HOLD CONVENTION

TAUNTON, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Resolutions covering questions of reclassification of salaries, indorsement of Saturday half-holiday, reduction of night hours, and improved retirement laws were adopted at the twenty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Branch of the United National Association of Post-Office Clerks, held in Historical Hall, yesterday afternoon.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: A. A. Potvin of Holyoke, Mass., president; T. J. Conaty of Taunton, Mass, first vice-president; T. J. Dervin of Lynn, Mass., second vice-president; and T. F. Dolan of Boston, secretary-treasurer.

Nearly 300 members of the association attended the convention this year and Secretary Dolan, entering his fifth year of service to the postal clerks' organization, reported that membership is increasing.

Silas D. Reed, former state senator, Leo Coughlin, mayor of Taunton, and William S. Green, congressman-elect of the Taunton district, addressed the delegates and James J. Mahoney, president of the state branch, presided.

DEFEAT OF MEASURE LAID TO BOOTLEGGERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11 (Special) In a futile attempt to get the Rhode Island Senate to reconsider the defeated Central Falls police reform bill, Senator John J. Barry, during the closing hours of Saturday's session, openly charged that bootleggers and gamblers killed the bill but predicted that the people will yet drive the bootleggers and gamblers out of the Blackstone Valley. The bill, defeated by the Republican Senate majority two weeks ago, would have given the Mayor of Central Falls police appointive power. Significance attaches to the statement by the Democratic Senator from the fact that there is already a campaign sponsored by Attorney-General Carpenter to remove police officials and officials who fail to enforce the law.

Mr. Barry charged openly in the Senate that the Republicans "some years ago passed a bill providing for a police commission in Central Falls. He named aloud three men he declared were lawbreakers and gamblers and responsible for the defeat of the present bill by lobbying in the State House.

After a description of conditions in Central Falls, Mr. Barry declared:

"They have defeated this bill but we have an attorney-general and the press in this State and with their help conditions are going to be cleaned up in Central Falls. I warn the bootleggers and the crooks that they had better change their ways."

GIRL SCOUTS PLAN CAMPING EVENTS

Camp plans for the Girl Scouts of Massachusetts this summer include a pageant and general community service in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the town of Dunstable by the camp located there. The camp also will conduct three hikes up Mt. Monadnock, with one night spent in the open on its summit. A conference of the 40 councilors and other members of the camp staff from July 2 to 6 will precede the opening of the camp on July 6.

The camp at Pittsfield, N. H., the site of which was furnished by Henry Nettleton Sweet of Boston, is limited to selected Scouts who have shown exceptional qualities of leadership. Mr. Sweet has also loaned the Scouts the site for a small camp at Dover operated by the Metropolitan division. The eastern Massachusetts division of the state organization operates a camp of its own on the ocean at West Gloucester.

WOMEN LEGISLATORS RECEIVE

Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald of Boston and Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton, the two women members of the Massachusetts Legislature, held court this noon, receiving several hundred women employees of the Commonwealth in the reading room of the House of Representatives. Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, and B. Loring Young, Speaker of the House, attended.

GREEKS CHARGED WITH ATROCITIES

Bulgarians Threaten to Eject Them From Their Country—Mr. Alexandris' Visit

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, June 11—Much commotion is felt here over the news current all over Bulgaria that the people are greatly incensed against the Greeks, threatening to eject them from the country in retaliation for the alleged atrocities committed by the Greek army on Bulgarians in Thrace. The Greeks confess that they were compelled under the exigencies of the situation to remove people on the immediate front but that nothing was done which would give the Bulgarians the rightt to speak of atrocities.

Bulgarian bandits exhibited ruthless activity, especially on the front lines, where were massed the peasantry, among whom they took refuge and provisioned themselves.

Mr. Alexandris, the Greek Foreign Minister, on his visit to Bucharest was received with high honor and popular acclamation and decorated by the King in recognition of his well-intended efforts to bring about solidarity among the Balkan powers.

The Rumanian Foreign Minister recently declared that the Greco-Rumanian relations were assuming a closer intimacy, and he expressed the hope of Greece's entrance into the Little Entente, for the realization of which Mr. Alexandris is in Bucharest.

He said, speaking of the larger Balkan confederation, as separate from the Little Entente, a good deal of discussion for and against had appeared in the press. The Venizelists upheld the idea, it being an ideal of Eleutherios Venizelos, who for years labored in conjunction with the Rumanian statesman, Mr. Iduaniscou, to bring about its realization. Mr. Rendis, the first Foreign Minister of the Greek revolution criticized the undertaking as hazardous in view of the French inevitable resistance on the grounds that it would be prejudicial to the Little Entente, sponsored by France. Controverting, the Venezelists say that the Balkan confederation would have a purely economic character, in which France would find ample support, which it otherwise would find it difficult to obtain.

COTTON STANDARD CONFERENCE HELD

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 11—Representatives of the British Cotton Exchange and officials of the Department of Agriculture conferred here in regard to the application of the Fulmer Act, passed in the closing days of the last Congress, requiring the use of American cotton standards on all foreign and interstate transactions.

Hugh Roxburgh, formerly president of the Liverpool Cotton Association, heads the British delegation. About 20 American exporters participated in the hearing. M. Pierre du Pasquier represents the Syndicat du Commerce des Cotons of Havre.

The British will seek to have the enforcement of the Fulmer Act postponed after Aug. 1, when the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, purposed to make the use of the American standards mandatory on all export sales. An understanding has been reached by the American exporters with the Secretary that sales may be made and the grades defined in Liverpool equivalents during the approaching season, provided the foreign cotton exchanges will agree to use the American standards in future.

The British representatives also seek to have the question of final arbitration settled, with the Liverpool grades governing.

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LAW VS. LAWLESSNESS IS ISSUE RAISED BY WETS, SAYS MR. BRYAN

(Continued from Page 1)

question, but there is no reason to believe that the wets have made material gains. As the National House of Representatives is elected by districts approximately equal in size the affirmative vote in five successive houses would indicate a permanent sentiment in favor of prohibition as a national policy.

The Democratic Party has had an honorable part in bringing prohibition, having furnished as large a percentage of the vote in both houses as the Republican Party. Is it likely that Democratic advocates of prohibition will permit the party to be made the champion of the liquor traffic? Are the defenders of the home likely to be less earnest than the defenders of the saloon?

Party Committee Dry

Governor Smith has heard from those who love to lean on the bar and blow the foam off, the "boys" who long for the beer mugs as the children of Israel longed for the fleshpots of Egypt, but he has not yet heard from the women whose husbands wasted at the saloon the money that belonged to the family.

A poll recently made by a New York paper showed a large majority of the Democratic National Committeemen and the Democratic State Chairman in favor of the enforcement of prohibition. If wets expect to obtain control of the Democratic Party and make it the mouthpiece of the underworld they must prepare for such a struggle as they never had before.

II

It is impossible to estimate at this time with accuracy the relative strength of the two sides, but it must be remembered that the women vote now. If prohibition could be secured when only a few women voted, is it likely to be abandoned when all the women can vote? The Democratic Party was made dry by the male vote; the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters will add their strength to the dry side in the Democratic Party as well as in the Republican Party.

Prohibition has grown in New York. Governor Smith did not run as far ahead of his ticket last year as he did in 1920. The present Lieutenant-Governor of New York was the only Democratic Congressman from that State to vote for submission. Governor Smith was, like the rest of the ticket, carried into office by a landslide protest against the economic policy of the Administration. He is misusing an authority given for another purpose.

III

Prohibition will continue to be an issue in national politics as long as there is any organized opposition to the enforcement of prohibition. Lawlessness of individuals, without concerted action, does not make an issue; but lawlessness sponsored by officials and backed by wealth and organization cannot be ignored by either party. The wets have no thought of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. If they could not control more than one-third of one house, which would have enabled them to prevent submission of prohibition, how can they hope to secure the two-thirds of both houses necessary to resubmit prohibition? If they could not control one branch of the Legislature in each of 13 states, which would have enabled them to prevent ratification, how can they hope to secure 72 branches of the legislatures in 36 states, the number necessary to ratify an amendment repealing prohibition?

Seek Unconstitutional Law

The wets are not foolish enough to expect a constitutional victory for the saloon; they only ask for the passage of an unconstitutional law, a law which would vainly attempt to legalize that which the Eighteenth Amendment prohibits. The 33 states that are dry by their own act elect 66 Senators; is it likely that any Senator from a dry state would vote for a liquor law that would violate the Constitution? But the wets do not even expect to repeal the Volstead act; their only hope is to secure a majority in the House of Representatives. If they can do that they can defeat appropriations for enforcement, and thus usher in a reign of lawlessness, during which both the Constitution and the enforcement law would be legally in effect but would be actually nullified for want of money to enforce them. The real issue is not regulated sale of liquor versus prohibition or the restoration of the manufacture and sale of wine and beer; it is law versus lawlessness, an issue never before the American people until now.

Thomas Jefferson declared acquiescence in the will of the people to be the first principle of republics, from which there is no appeal except to force, the first principle of despotism. Acquiescence has been the practice as well as the theory. The Democrats acquiesced in 1876 when Hayes was elected by one majority of the Electoral College, that one majority being made possible by several decision of the Electoral Committee, each rendered by one majority.

Defiance of Government

The Republicans acquiesced in 1884, when Grover Cleveland was elected by the vote of New York, the State going Democratic by a small majority and that majority due to an unfortunate phrase used by a Republican speaker without authority from either the candidate or the committtee. In 1916 the Republicans acquiesced in the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, the State of California, carried by a small majority, deciding the contest. Great economic issues have been settled at elections, the tariff question many times and the money question several times, and the minority acquiesced no matter which side won or by how small a majority. Not until prohibition won by a larger majority than ever supported an economic triumph, did there appear a rebellious minority either ignorant of the rule of acquiescence or indifferent to it. Is it reasonable to expect the majority, repeatedly victorious, to surrender the Government into the keeping of those who thus defy Government and hold law in contempt? Prohibition will be an issue in national politics so long, and only so long, as the corrupt and vicious elements of society have the impudence to demand control of the Government.

IV

Governor Smith's action in signing the Cuvillier bill has as yet had no effect whatever on the national situation, except to put the friends of prohibition on guard. The only hope the wets have had of winning was by stealth. The supporters of prohibition might have been lulled to sleep if the wets had worked in secret; but when the Governor of the largest State in the Union boldly raises the black flag and offers to lead the representatives of an outlawed traffic in their assault upon the nation's honor and the people's welfare, he must expect resistance from the defenders of the home, the school and the church. King Alcohol has slain a million times as many children as Herod did.

Wets Fought Equal Suffrage

Does Governor Smith expect the fathers and mothers to be inactive while those who make money out of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks conspire against the strength of the boys and the virtue of the girls? There never was a man so clean or a woman so pure that those engaged in this wicked traffic would not ruin for the money to be made out of it.

The liquor interests did what they could to prevent woman suffrage; they tried to tie the hands of the mothers while they robbed them of their sons; they tried to tie the hands of the wives while they robbed them of their husbands. Do they expect the wives and mothers to forget their long-drawn-out battle for the right to protect their loved ones?

The brewers and the distillers were the most conscientious and corrupting influence that ever invaded American politics. Shall they be invited to renew their debauchery? No. Governor Smith has simply dishonored his office and disgraced himself; he cannot lead the nation back to wallow in the mire.

V

Governor Smith's assertion of interest in state rights is a laughable farce. When did New York's solicitude for the rights of the states begin? Governor Hughes ran in 1916 on a platform which declared in favor of the surrender by the State to the Federal Government of all power to regulate railroads within the State; his platform even proposed an amendment to the Constitution, if necessary, to secure such surrender. Was New York sensitive on the subject of state rights then? It gave its electoral vote to Candidate Hughes, running on this platform. Is the right of the State to control saloons more sacred than the right of the State to control commerce within the State?

State Rights Record

When states were going dry by individual action did the State of New York manifest any interest in protecting the right of a dry state to enforce a dry law? Did New York ever pass a law restraining New York liquor dealers from conspiring against the prohibition laws of dry states? Did New York ever show any interest in the right of any state to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of any right except the right to sell alcoholic poison?

Upon what other subject has the State of New York ever shown an interest in the doctrine of state rights? The Sixteenth Amendment affirmed the right of the Federal Government to go into the states and collect an income tax. Some of the New York senators and representatives opposed the income tax on the ground that New York would pay a larger percentage of the tax than she would pay upon a per capita basis, but has any governor asserted the State's right to protest against the amendment authorizing an income tax, as Governor Smith protests against the enforcement of prohibition? Is the right of a taxpayer less sacred than the right of a saloon keeper?

Southern States Ratified

The Seventeenth Amendment takes from the state the right to elect Senators by the Legislature. Has the State of New York protested against this interference with its rights as a State? Or is the right of a state to decide the method of electing senators less sacred than the right of a brewer to manufacture beer?

The Nineteenth Amendment confers the franchise upon New York women, whether the State wants it or not. Has the State of New York protested against this interference with its right to determine who of its citizens are entitled to the franchise, or is suffrage less sacred than the sale of liquor?

But Governor Smith's mock indignation becomes really funny when he pushes southern statesmen out of the way and raises the standard of state rights. A majority of the senators and members from the south voted to submit to national prohibition and all the southern states ratified the amendment. The first state to ratify was Mississippi, the home of Jefferson Davis. How mortified the people of Mississippi will feel when they read the eloquent protest of this new champion of state's rights?

The second state to ratify was Virginia, the home of Robert E. Lee. Just think of Governor Smith rebuking the people of Virginia for their apostasy! The third state to ratify was South Carolina, the home of John C. Calhoun. The people of South Carolina will feel humiliated when they think how they went back on state rights and left poor Governor Smith like the boy who stood on the burning deck.

A Belated Espousal

The fourth State to ratify was Kentucky, the home of Henry Watterson.

If Governor Smith thinks that he is going to rally the south to his standard by this belated and ridiculous espousal of the cause of state rights, he is mistaken. The south is interested in preserving the real rights of the state and the north is as much interested as the south. But neither in the north nor in the south are the defenders of the rights of states willing to chain their cause to a corpse and use the doctrine as a cover for bootleggers, blind tigers and booze joints.

But another question. How far is Governor Smith willing to go in asserting the right of the State to control the manufacture and sale of liquor? Does the right of the State extend only to the manufacture and sale of beer and wine?

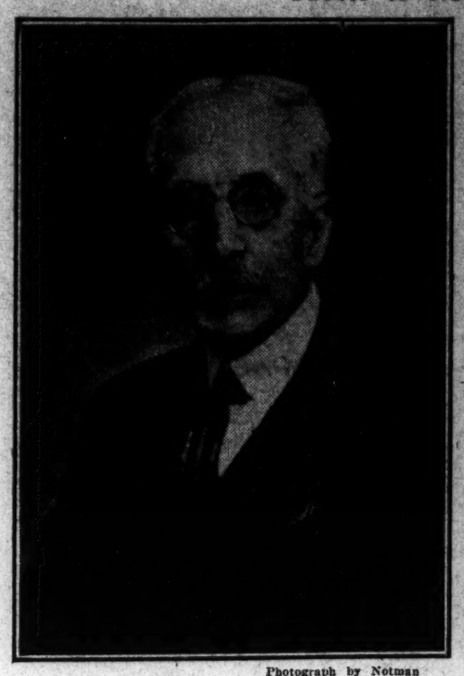
A Vein of Comedy

By what logic can New York's chief executive defend the right of the State to manufacture a particular kind of drink and at the same time surrender its right to manufacture and sell other kinds of drink? It is a new and adjustable definition of State rights that includes the fruit of the vine and the product of the vat, but excludes the output of the still. If Governor Smith limits his interest in state rights to the securing of wine and beer only, he must keep a grin on his crown, for some one may arise to champion the right of the State to license the manufacture and sale of whisky also.

New York's amusing Governor underestimates the intelligence of the drys when he tries to foist upon them his new fangled notions, and he overestimates the knowledge of his fellows when he adopts state rights as a slogan. "The three-mile limit" or "How Dry I Am" would sound more familiar to them.

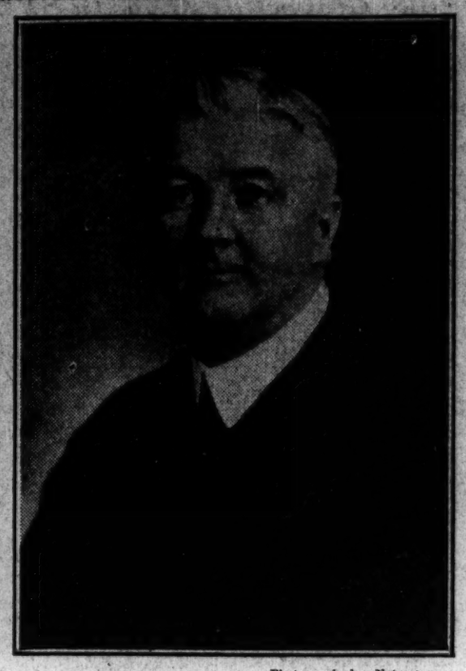
To those whose thirst has become a disease, prohibition may have seemed a tragedy; Governor Smith has relieved them by introducing a vein of comedy. We have yet to learn whether his consecration to the cause of state rights, applied to the control of the liquor traffic only, will make him feel it his duty to offer himself as a candidate for President. If so he ought to read a familiar passage in Shakespeare and find out what his friends will say when they dig up his remains: "Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him well!"

Hosts to Masonic Guests



Photograph by Notman

William L. Terhune
President of Boston Masonic Club and Convention Chairman



Photograph by Notman

B. Waldo Hobart
First Vice-President Boston Masonic Club and Convention Vice-Chairman

Gov. Smith, Off for Conference With Western Wets, Declares Mr. Bryan's Reply Missed Point

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11 (Special)—Gov. Alfred E. Smith, off tonight on a ten-day trip to Chicago and French Lick Springs, Ind., is regarded by Tammany men as starting his "wet" presidential boom in the middle west. He will confer with anti-prohibition leaders in Indiana, Illinois and other states and learn from them what they think of his stand on the liquor question, notably his signing of the repeal of the Mullan-Gage state prohibition enforcement law.

Significance is attached to the Governor's coming parley with wet leaders in view of Mr. Smith's reply to William J. Bryan's attack of him in yesterday's Times. He declared that Mr. Bryan "missed the point" entirely in his criticism of his signing the dry law repeal, denying that he sought to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment and saying that the Volstead Act is "dishonest."

He said the omission of a state law in no way abrogates a federal statute. He added that Mr. Bryan's views on prohibition were absurd. The general tenor of the Governor's statement indicated that he might lead the "wet" forces in the Democratic national convention against the drys under Mr. Bryan's leadership.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—"Laws regulating the personal conduct of the individual have only been successful when they have paralleled a divine commandment," and the "inherent dishonesty of the Volstead Act tends to promote dishonesty in the enforcement," Governor Smith said tonight in a statement discussing William Jennings Bryan's replies to five questions on prohibition asked by the New York Times, in which he criticized the Governor's attitude on the liquor and state's rights questions. Governor Smith said:

The first question he is asked is "Will prohibition be a leading issue in the next Democratic convention?" Running true to form, he uses a thousand words in replying and says nothing.

No living person could answer the second question, "What strength will the wets and drys be able to command?" Mr. Bryan attempts it and says less than he did about the first question.

Mr. Bryan could answer the third question, "Do you believe prohibition will continue to be an issue in national politics?" by saying that it never has been an issue, and the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment probably never will be; but it is quite possible that a sane and sensible definition of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage might be a prominent issue.

The fourth question, "What effect has Governor Smith's action on the Cuvillier bill had on the national situation?" Mr. Bryan answers by making a reference to "King Alcohol" and to woman suffrage.

When he answers the fifth question, "What of his (meaning my) assertion of state rights in connection with his action?" the great Commoner rises to the heights of absurdity. According to Mr. Bryan there is apparently no such thing as states' "rights." If that is not a fair inference to take from his remarks one must take the only other possible, and that is, that Mr. Bryan himself does not understand what states' rights mean. Mr Bryan . . . has had more opportunities to study the Federal Government and its operation than I have had and he knows everything I say is right, but he belongs to the class of fantical drys about whom I spoke in my recent memorandum, who will never admit anything. When a fantic begins to acknowledge the truth, his cause is lost.

Mr. Bryan's narrow reasoning power on this particular subject puts him in the position of misunderstanding entirely the great point at issue. There are fanatical wets and there are fanatical drys, and there is a great mass of citizens between the two who are just as tired of the wets as they are of the drys and see a possible and constructive solution of this question on a common sense basis. . . . They are law-abiding citizens and respecters of the Constitution, and they contain among their ranks men of standing and prominence in every walk of life.

Laws regulating the personal conduct of the individual have only been successful when they have paralleled a divine commandment. People will suffer regulation of their conduct outside of the commandments when it can be shown to them that such regulation is for the protection of the health of their neighbors. As far as strong liquor is concerned, there may enter into this a reasonable contention that its abolition might tend to promote the public health generally, but that cannot be said about liquors of low alcoholic content.

THOUSANDS GATHER IN BOSTON FOR MASONIC CLUBS' CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

Terhune in his responsibilities is H. Waldo Hobart, vice-chairman of the convention.

Capt. M. J. Kelleher of the Marine Corps, a delegate from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, is a Masonic visitor this week who attracts much attention in his summer Marine uniform. The Haiti club is connected with the Masonic Sojourners' Association and it numbers over 50 members.

R. H. Jones Jr., president of the Atlanta Club, and his wife were early arrivals today at headquarters in Huntington Avenue. They were accompanied by J. A. Bishop, secretary of the Atlanta Club. Club delegates from Minneapolis and San Francisco registered early and then began a tour of sight-seeing before the convention opens tomorrow for its four-day conference.

Railway Clubs

The Cable Club of the New Haven Railroad, the Anchor Club of the Boston & Maine and the Crafts Club of the Boston & Albany, are preparing to make the most of the parade on Wednesday. The Anchor Club is to carry a huge wooden anchor in the line of march, while the Cable Club will trudge along holding a long cable, which more than 300 members will grasp.

The Cable Club has leased Huntington Hall for entertainments for the visiting Masons and their wives and sisters and daughters on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights. One night will witness an old-time minstrel show performance by members. Vaudeville actors will be hired for another night, while a third will be given over to a concert.

Arthur F. Macey, postmaster at the Charlestown Navy Yard, is one of the most active members of the Boston Masonic Club entertainment and reception committee. He piloted a tour of about 250 Masons and their women folk to Charlestown yesterday. The Bunker Hill Monument and the big warships in the navy yard were the chief points of interest.

Visitors have registered from many of the states of the union already and each train from a distance is bringing in more.

ITALIAN ELECTORAL BILL TO BE EXAMINED

ROME, June 11—Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday a draft of the electoral reform measure, asking the Speaker to appoint a special parliamentary committee of 18 members to examine the bill and to submit a report in a fortnight's time. The Premier presented also the bill extending the franchise to women in municipal elections, which will be examined by the same committee. Whilst the Premier was handing over to the Speaker the latter bill he was enthusiastically applauded by suffragettes in the public gallery, to the surprise of the Chamber. The unexpected demonstration of sympathy toward the Premier caused some laughter in the Chamber.

The Premier has left Rome, bound for the Island of Caprera, where he will preside at a ceremony at Garibaldi's tomb. He will then proceed to Sardinia on an official visit to the island, which hitherto no Italian Premier has visited.

North Pole Air Line Tours Are Forecast

Dr. MacMillan Expects to See Regular Service Soon

WISCASSET, Me., June 11—While Donald B. MacMillan was in Boston today to select a wireless operator and a cook to complete the crew for his next expedition to the far north, the schooner Bowdoin began taking on coal at its dock here. With two years' provisions and supplies aboard, the Bowdoin will sail for Greenland on July 3.

Captain MacMillan, before leaving here, expressed the belief that huge airships with ample passenger space and adequate supplies would be running soon on regular schedule for tourists to the North Pole. He questioned the value of present types of heavier-than-air machines for Arctic work, because good taking-off and landing places are not available on account of the jagged ice in the Polar Sea.

MASONIC LODGE CELEBRATES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—Alma Lodge No. 728, Free and Accepted Masons, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday with a service in the Church of the Beloved Disciple. Dr. George Van de Water said the three secrets of Masonry are belief in God, belief in holiness and the discovery of truth.

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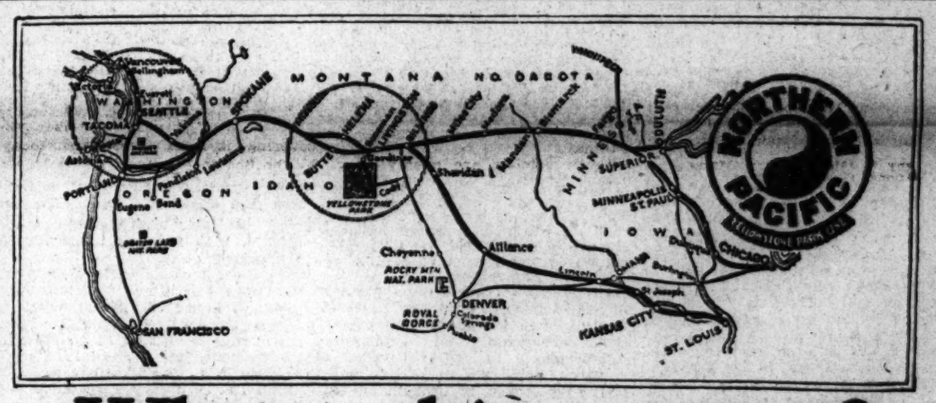

Where—this summer?

THIS is the time of year when the Prospective Vacationist knits her pretty brow and asks herself, "Where—this summer?"

The best of all possible answers is:

Yellowstone Park

Do you realize that a round trip ticket from Boston to the park costs only $118.16 and that the standard Yellowstone Park tour can be made for $54 if you stay at hotels—$45 at the camps? Meals, lodging and motor transportation are included.

Last year, two hundred thousand people made the Yellowstone, Pacific Northwest trip and their only regret was that it was not longer. Beyond Yellowstone is the great

Pacific Northwest

Too expensive? No! Greatly reduced round-trip rates, May 15 to September 30, to pretty nearly everywhere in the Great Northwest.

What's there to do and see? So many things that if you stayed twice as long as you will, you would not see or do half of them.

Butte, the greatest of world's mining camps.

Helena, city of gold and romance.

Missoula, gateway to the Flathead and Bitter Root countries—two of the most delightful mountain regions in America.

Spokane, capital of the Inland Empire. Location of one of America's fine hotels—the Davenport.

Portland the Rose City, beautifully situated on the Columbia with snow-tipped Mt. Hood on the horizon.

Seattle and Tacoma, those lusty young giants of the North Coast.

On your way West, you will see more mountains than you thought there were in all the world; charming lakes; and scores of rushing rivers. And everywhere and always, the climate is as nearly perfect as it would be if the ordering of it were in your own hands.

I should like to plan a Pacific Northwest Vacation for you. You will enjoy the trip tremendously. Ask for booklet "L."

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M. I. T. PRESIDENT DULY INAUGURATED

(Continued from Page 1)

by Dr. A. W. Rowe '01, Col. George Phisterer and Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., was in the middle of the long line of march just behind the colors of the Union and the Commonwealth.

Coming down Charles River Road, the procession swung into Harvard Bridge, where all traffic was temporarily stopped to make way for the Technology seniors and their president. At Horticultural Hall, Dr. Stratton met the delegates from scores of institutions in this country and abroad while the seniors formed into two ranks through which the notables passed going from Horticultural Hall to Symphony Hall across the street.

Guests from Other Colleges

Just a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the guests from the other colleges, all dressed in academic costume, filed past the two columns of seniors. Bright-colored hoods from Oxford and Cambridge mingled with those from American universities as scores of delegates, many of them women, crossed the street. Just following the representatives from other institutions came the members of the Technology faculty. At the very end were Dr. Stratton, Governor Cox, Dr. Merriam and Colonel Phisterer.

At Symphony Hall, following the invocation by Dr. George A. Gordon, Old South Church, Frederick P. Fish, on behalf of the Corporation of Technology, introduced the proceedings, declaring they were there today "formally to bear witness to our satisfaction that we have secured as our new leader a man of such character, attainments and standards of work and service as have been established under his predecessors."

The present industrial development, Mr. Fish continued, had imposed an intense strain upon social and business organization, but schools like the Institute "have been able to supply men technically trained as engineers and at the same time educated in a broader sense, without whom it would have been impossible to meet those conditions.

"Great will be the contribution of Dr. Stratton, an ducator, a physicist and an executive trained in directing scientific research and in developing methods and men calculated to promote not only the progress of the useful arts but the general welfare."

Mr. Fish then introduced Governor Cox, who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the Commonwealth. Maj.-Gen. G. O. Squier greeted President Stratton on behalf of the national Government. Speaking for the Technology faculty, Prof. Edward Furber Miller pledged the support of the teachers to the new administration. On behalf of the founders, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, traced the development of the institute from early times. Finally, on the list of addresses of greeting, Charles Edward Amory Winslow, for the alumni, said that graduates of the institute in the future must not only be natural scientists, but citizens, "and citizens not merely of America, but of the world."

An address by Dr. John Campbell Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, at one time chairman of the National Research Council, followed. Dr. Merriam spoke from the point of view of the scholar and research scientist, and stressed the importance that an educational body as Technology should choose as a leader a man who has gained eminence in the fixing of standargds and in teaching their use to the Nation.

"There could be no better preparation for one who is to be concerned with higher education of this character than to have learned through much experience the meaning of the term 'standards,' and to have come to know the practical needs of the Nation's most advanced business and service he should use these guides and patterns," said Dr. Merriam in his introduction. "So I consider the process of directing the setting of standards an unusually fortunate one for a leader who is to be concerned with the training of those who will be the standard makers as well as the standard bearers in the next stage of our civilization."

Dr. Merriam, in describing the essential requirements for an education of the type supplied by the Institute of Technology, said that the man who is well grounded in the foundations of engineering and physical sciences is the one who will adapt himself most readily in meeting the new needs of the future rather than the man who is trained only in the mere technique of his profession. "Those who base their education solely upon the methods of operation of today and yesterday will follow where others direct."

In conclusion, Dr. Merriam made a plea for deeper research in natural science. "In our everyday affairs we should realize that if this great country is to succeed in the continuing organization of its economic and political relations, it will be on the basis of clearly substantiated facts interpreted by the kind of philosophy which expresses, as simply as possible, the true laws which operate in human conduct," he said. "It is only in education in the kind of straight, clear, fearless thinking that characterizes the work of the scholar and investigator, together with the unselfish determination to accept facts where we find them, that we can keep on the upward path. This, I believe, is the last and most significant function of the institute."

At the conclusion Dr. Stratton stepped forward, and amid applause began his inaugural address.

Dr. Stratton Speaks

Dr. Stratton took for the title of his address "The Effect of Science in the Evolution of Industry." As a fundamental thought he selected the phrase which is carved in his office at the Institute: "Alia Initia e Fine," which he translated liberally as "Every Finish Marks a Fresh Start," declaring that few phrases could be found more applicable to the work of the institute or the progress of research.

Dr. Stratton pointed to the recent centenary of steam transportation, recalling the early years of experimentation and development. In this achievement the engineer, the master mechanic, the chemist and the metallurgist had their part.

Of later development, making possible great social and economic changes and advances, has been the generation, transmission and use of electric power, Dr. Stratton continued, and the navigation of the air. It has taken only a third as long to develop electric power as it took for steam power, he said. He added that aviation had advanced more since the war in safety, speed, load carrying capacity, endurance and efficiency than during it. He said the time is not far distant when the country will be covered with a network of air mail routes between the larger cities.

The telegraph, yielding to the telephone as the demand grew for greater speed in electrical communication, marked an important stage, Dr. Stratton went on.

Radio Development

Then the electric wave through space became a public property instead of a laboratory experiment, with the result, Dr. Stratton said, that "with suitable equipment it is possible for a single speaker to be heard in every part of the country through wired or radio telephony, or a combination of both." Continuing, the president said:

These illustrations have been chosen from the utilities with which we come in contact daily; they are so familiar to us that the vast amount of effort which has brought each about is generally forgotten; nor is the time in which it has been done often appreciated. In the early days of steamboating it took 12 years to settle a controversy as to whether iron could replace copper in the construction of boilers. Today it would be settled in 12 hours or less.

The same process has gone on in the fields of pure science, as this term has been used. The terms pure and applied science have not the same distinction as formerly. The same men, methods and equipment are involved in getting at the facts, whether they are needed in solving problems in industry or in extending our knowledge of principles. There are few cases of the latter that do not find immediate application; in fact, the need for such information in industry is very often the incentive for its production.

Dr. Stratton pointed out the stages in development from the electromagnet, with attendant experimentation, expansion and application. Achievement in these fields of research, fields not generally known to the lay citizen, he brought out, are part and parcel of the development of utilities with which the people are more familiar. The discovery of radio activity followed that of the Röntgen ray, after which came the discovery of the substance known as radium, concerning which the most "startling fact" was "that it gave off heat." Dr. Stratton continued:

The heat liberated by the disintegration of a gram of radium is equivalent to that given off by the combustion of 360,000 times its weight in coal.

As this picture puzzle of science has been put together piece by piece it has revealed the fact that when the atom of a radio active substance breaks up, one of the products is stable, the other a new active or unstable substance which goes through the same process, that is to say, the disintegration goes on like water falling in cascade from a high to a low level, not in one descent but by a series of falls one after the other.

To explain these facts called for an entirely new conception of matter. The old atomic theory deals with the laws governing the combination of atoms, the new work has to do with the structure of the atom itself and why they combine as they do. It is indeed difficult to picture a piece of hard steel as built up of atoms, each of which resembles our solar system in complexity, but so small that it would take billions of them side by side to measure an inch. If it were possible to magnify an atom to the size of this room, its nucleus at the center would appear not larger than a pea, while about it would be found electrons not larger than small shot describing orbits about the nucleus perhaps as planets in our solar system. If one can do this then it is comparatively easy to understand why the flying particles given off from a radio active substance can go right through matter with slight chance of collision. The results of these investigations have taught us more in a few years as to the constitution of matter than all that was known before. They stand as a magnificent triumph of experimental science.

Industries are asking for engineers well equipped with the fundamentals of science and mathematics, but up to date, which is no easy matter, considering the rate at which scientific developments are going on. There is a great demand in industry for physicists and chemists and even biologists trained in the methods of research. To meet this requires far more in the way of facilities than heretofore.

A hundred years ago an English physicist, one of the pioneers in optics, was asked by a friend from Paris if he might see his laboratory, whereupon the physicist ordered a servant to bring it in, which he did, on a tray.

The Modern Laboratory

Contrast this with a modern research laboratory equipped with heavy machinery or the most delicate product of the instrument maker's art.

A month or two ago scientists from all over the country gathered at one of our sister universities to assist in the dedication of a great chemical laboratory, while but a few days ago a similar one was provided for by a gift to our near and esteemed neighbor, Harvard. Those who have made these laboratories possible are to be congratulated for their wisdom and foresight in the investment of funds in a manner which cannot fail to yield results of untold value to the welfare of the public and to the prosperity of the country.

One single discovery may be worth many times the entire cost of such a laboratory, while at the same time it is turning out men trained to analyze and solve difficult problems, whether they are found in engineering, scientific laboratories, or in industry, a product of inestimable value.

In closing, let us not overlook the very finest exemplification of our motto—the leader who, in the following of his profession, not only accomplishes results that make other and greater things possible, but who, by devotion to his work and interest in his fellow man, inspires others to begin.

Among the most distinguished leaders of this type are to be found the names of those who made the Massachusetts Institute of Technology possible, and who have carried on its work in the past. There could be no greater incentive to those who are now in charge or who are to follow than the work of these men, so appropriately expressed in our motto, "Alia Initia e Fine."

Following the inaugural address, luncheon was served in Horticultural Hall to the delegates and visiting alumni, with a buffet lunch for the graduating class.

In the afternoon various sight-seeing trips and other functions were given in honor of visiting delegates. Among the distinguished visitors were three representatives of the Belgian Government, just arrived in America to attend a Californian convention, Messrs. L. De Paeuw, director-general of normal training; Edmond Dronsart, and Mlle. Madeleine Kaiser. They will be in Boston two days to inspect educational institutions.

The inaugural ceremonies will conclude tonight with a formal dinner at the Algonquin Club.

Lights and Shadows at Technology

Seventeen-Minute Exposure of Illuminations Sunday Night, Showing Harvard Bridge and Charles River With School Buildings in Background

New Technology President From University of Illinois

Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton, the new president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was born in Litchfield, Ill., July 18, 1861. In 1884 he received his B. S. degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Illinois. He served on the faculty of that school and also on that of the University of Chicago, physics and electrical engineering being his subjects.

In 1901 Dr. Stratton was called to Washington, D. C., as director of the United States Bureau of Standards, and his success in organizing this work to a high degree of efficiency gained for him a nation-wide reputation.

The navy attracted Dr. Stratton while he was a college student, and he joined the Illinois naval militia. From 1895 to 1901 he rose from an ensign to a lieutenant-commander. During the Spanish-American war he was a naval lieutenant and later joined the District of Columbia naval militia, where he attained the rank of commander. He was in command of the entire unit from 1904 to 1912.

His alma mater gave him the degree of Doctor of Engineering in 1903, and the same year he received the degree of D. S. from the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh). In 1908 the University of Cambridge, England, gave him the degree of D. S. and Yale University followed with the same degree in 1919. In 1909 he was made a Chevalier of Legion of Honor, and he has received both the Elliott Cresson medal from the Franklin Institute, and the welfare medal of the National Academy of Sciences. He also belongs to numerous research and technical societies.

On Oct. 11, 1922, the members of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology elected Dr. Stratton to the presidency of the Institute.

CHAMBER PETITIONS FOR LARGER BUILDING

A petition for the addition of two stories to the new Boston Chamber of Commerce building, now under construction at Federal and Franklin Streets, has been filed with the building department by the trustees of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust.

The original plans are for a 12-story building. The addition of two stories would hake the building 144 feet high, although the limit of height established by the new law is 155 feet.

The proposed two additional stories, if added, will be used for rental purposes, thus increasing the chamber's income and thereby allowing the chamber more funds for rendering effective service for Boston and New England. The chamber originally planned to occupy the eleventh and twelfth floors. If the additional stories are built, the chamber will occupy the thirteenth and fourteenth floors.

ATHLETIC FIELD GIVEN TO Y. W. C. A. CAMP

An athletic field, the gift of John L. Grandin Jr. of Boston, has been added to Camp Winnecunnet, the summer camp of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association at Vineyard Haven, Mass., which is to open Friday for its second season. The camp was formerly a part of the Soren estate and came into possession of the association as a legacy last year. It includes a large, three-story house and 25 double tents with wooden floors. Tennis, basketball, volley and tether ball courts and a running track will be available to the young campers under the direction of trained instructors. Swimming, dramatics, folk dancing, and basketry are other activities at the camp.

Registration of self-supporting girls and young women has been opened at the Y. W. C. A., 37½ Beacon Street, Boston.

PLAYGROUND LEADERS TO MEET

FITCHBURG, Mass., June 11 (Special)—More than 50 playgrounds instructors from all over the State will gather here Friday and Saturday, June 29 and 30, for a conference on playground problems. Clarence N. Amiott, director of physical education in the Fitchburg public schools, is assisting in the plans for the meeting. Because of the rapid advance of the work here Fitchburg was considered as an ideal place for a state wide conference.

RAILROADS TAXED $15,229,585

TRENTON, N. J., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—A total valuation of $418,840,584 has been placed upon the railroad property of New Jersey by the State Board of Taxes and Assessment for the year 1923. This is an increase of $4,601,694 over last year. The railroads will pay the State $15,229,585. The Pennsylvania Railroad is assessed the most, having to pay $4,326,916.

BOSTON GROUPS IN NEW QUARTERS

Apprentice Club and English-Speaking Union Can Expand

In co-operation with the Boston Branch of the English-Speaking Union, the British Apprentice Club, formed in Boston last November by Miss Mabel I. Otis, has just moved into quarters of its own on an upper floor of the quaint little building at 51 Charles Street. Two attractive rooms on the second floor are strictly the Apprentice Club's own, the craftsman's studio on the third makes them welcome, and the fourth, which is an attic, is to be made ready for fudge parties and "spreads" when the weather turns cool.

Formed for the purpose of fostering friendships between the peoples of the English-speaking nations, the Boston Branch of the English-Speaking Union finds in the club a practical channel for carrying on its activities and, in connection with it, has opened a permanent office with Miss Otis as executive secretary.

The first of the two British Apprentice clubs now in existence was started in New York about a year and a half ago, with Miss Otis as one of the founders. Its purpose is to provide entertainment for the hundreds of English young men training to become officers in Britain's merchant marine, who touch at that port in a year, eager to land, but with nowhere in particular to go and nothing in particular to do. A second purpose was to promote friendly relations, and understanding between the young people of England and those of the United States as a means of establishing permanent peace among nations. This the two clubs seem to have been remarkably successful in doing. With the assistance of the English-Speaking Union, the Boston club expects to extend and strengthen its activities. R. Clipston Sturgis is chairman, Carl Tilden Keller, secretary, and Allen Forbes, treasurer of the English-Speaking Union. Miss Otis is in charge of the club.

SPANISH WAR CELEBRATION

Observance in Massachusetts of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Spanish-American War, originally planned for this month, has been postponed until October, it is announced by Jesse F. Stevens, Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth. The Legislature has appropriated $8000 for the celebration and the committee in charge wishes more time to make its plans.

STATE OFFICIAL RETIRES

On his retirement today after 28 years of public service in the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, P. M. Harwood was presented with a watch charm inscribed with a brief record of his service and attestation of the appreciation of his colleagues.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY HAS RECORD CLASS

More Than 900 Will Receive Degrees at Symphony Hall June 18

The largest graduating class in the history of Boston University will receive degrees on June 18, when more than 900 students will march across the platform at Symphony Hall. This is an increase of 37 per cent over last year's class. Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, acting president, will preside in the absence of Lemuel H. Murlin. Bishop Charles Lewis Slattery, Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, will deliver the commencement address.

The Rev. Watson M. Ayres, the senior living graduate of the university, so far as can be ascertained, will be the guest of honor of the university and will walk in the commencement processional. Mr. Ayres was graduated in 1862 from the Concord Biblical Seminary, which later became the School of Theology, the first department of Boston University. He celebrated his ninetieth birthday last month by paying his pledge of $500 to the university fiftieth anniversary fund. He is engaged in business in Danvers, Mass.

Many Boston Students

A survey of the geographical distribution of the graduating class shows that two-thirds come from Massachusetts, 52 of them from Boston proper. Maine ranks second in the number of students receiving degrees, New Hampshire third, New York State fourth and Rhode Island fifth. Thirty-one other states are represented, however, and 12 foreign countries, including Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Porto Rico, Java, China, Japan, Siam, New Zealand, Portugal and Norway. The largest number of foreign students enrolled come from China and Japan.

A business career has attracted the largest number of students, as there are 407 candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration and Bachelor of Secretarial Science. Among this number are 70 girls, the first class to complete the four years' course at the College of Secretarial Science. The law comes next with 167 candidates. The graduate school has had a remarkable growth during the last year. There are 70 candidates for the Master of Arts degree and three for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, as compared with the 36 who received the Master's degree last June.

Teaching Popular

Teaching is still popular with Boston University students. Nearly 50 per cent of the senior class of the College of Liberal Arts will become teachers, mostly in the public schools. This is in line with former classes, as nearly 10 per cent of the teachers in the Massachusetts high schools are graduates of this college. In addition to these, 102 students who have taken specialised work in the School of Education or the Graduate School will enter educational work.

Of this year's graduates, 135 are planning to enter the ministry, religious education, or some form of social service. A number will hold professorships of religious education in colleges throughout the country. It is an interesting sidelight on the increasing demands of the mission field for thorough preparation that 63 of these student were already college graduates, taking advanced work.

Reunion of Alumni

Among the attractions at the annual reunion of the alumni of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, will be the presentation by the senior class of the college of Arnold Bennett's play, "Milestones," which will take place in the gymnasium of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 16. The reunion is to be an all-day affair, with lunch at noon and a banquet in the evening to which the entire membership of the senior class has been invited. The exercises include the induction of the members of '23 into Epsilon Chapter, class "stunts" by '08, '13, '18, and a brief address by Bishop Hughes.

Several class reunions are being planned to take place at the Seminary building during the afternoon, the earliest being the class of '78, and the largest probably being the class of '98.

The cup trustees have announced that the silver loving cup offered for the largest attendance at both the June and December reunions of the association, was won last year by '97 with an attendance of 57 per cent.

UNIONS CREDITED WITH PROSPERITY

Mr. Gompers Speaks on Resistance to Wage Cuts

Declaring that "intelligent discontent" operates as the greatest incentive to progress and prosperity, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address yesterday at a conference of Boston Central Labor Union delegates, credited the resistance of labor unions to wage reductions with bringing about trade revival, relieving unemployment and stabilizing commercial conditions.

Mr. Gompers' fundamental point was that decent wage scales keep the purchasing power of the people at a level, where consuming power causes a demand sufficient to prevent unemployment. Labor has been able to present an organized resistance to attempts to cut wages, he declared, with the result that today satisfactory conditions of employment exist throughout the United States and the purchasing power of the people is such that stability exists in business.

The labor leader touched particularly on the proposed amalgamation of textile workers under the Amalgamated Textile Workers, condemning this course as really tending toward division and disintegration. The American Federation of Labor, he asserted, seeks to unite and amalgamate and has decided that textile workers should come under the United Textile Workers of America. The proposed amalgamation, he said, would be taking a few from this group and a few from that.

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Peggy and Cricket

THERE is a very little white house in the middle of the forest where Peggy and Cricket live. They are the two little girls of a woodcutter. Early every morning the woodcutter went to work with his cap on the back of his head and a merry whistle. Peggy and Cricket brushed off his coat, gave him a clean white hanky and waved good-by from the doorstep. The woodcutter smiled and said to himself: "I have the two dearest little girls in all the wood." And Peggy hugged Cricket and said: "Isn't father sweet!" And Cricket said: "Precious!"

They tied big blue and white aprons on each other and set to work. When the breakfast dishes were washed and put back in the cupboard and the crumbs brushed up, Peggy went up in the garret to shake up their little beds of hay and Cricket went into the garden. She weeded the asparagus bed, watered the parsley and picked her apron full of peas and carrots. They set the big pot on the fire and put peas and carrots in to boil for supper. Peggy took a candle down into the dark cellar, under the cottage, and fetched some pototoes. The cellar smelt of snow apples and sweet honey and cranberries and dried corn, hung from the low ceiling.

The work was all finished now. They took two red and blue pails. Cricket cut slices of fresh bread, Peggy buttered them and put them in a little basket. They were going blackberrying.

They walked along the little path till they came out of the wood and into a green meadow filled with poppies. A little goose-girl, with wild black hair and a dress made of brown leaves sewed together with grasses, was tending her geese. They asked her where the blackberries were.

"Yonder by the lake," she said, pointing to a blue glimmer far off.

They crossed the meadow. Cricket picked great bunches of red poppies till her arms were full. Soon they came to the lake and the blackberry bushes caught at their skirts and hair. They filled their pails, then the sun was high and it was time for luncheon. They ate some of the blackberries and the bread and butter. Peggy brought fresh water from a little stream that rushed over pebbles, down to the lake.

Then they filled the lunch basket with blackberries and lay under the trees. Cricket told Peggy long stories about the North Wind, and the Moon, and the wise little woman who built her home in a cherry tree, and where the swallows go in the winter time.

When the first star dropped a tiny golden thread into the lake, they started home. The goosegirl had gone from the poppy field and they saw her far down the path, with the geese following, one, two, three. The forest was very still and the birds called good-night from one tree to another. Their cottage shone white through the trees, and suddenly they were so glad to be home again that they ran to the door.

The kettle was boiling and gurgling and the peas bobbed about in the bubbles. The stew smelt very good. Peggy lighted a candle in the window for father to see. Cricket washed the berries and set the little table by the fire. Then they sat down to wait for him. Peggy was knitting a warm sock for next winter and Cricket took beautiful, tiny stitches in a ruffled petticoat for Sunday.

A step on the path and their father stood in the doorway.

"Father," said they both and hugged him tight. They drew him down to the chair by the fire and sat, one on each knee, to tell him of their wonderful day.

WOMAN TO OPEN TOUR FOR PEACE

Mrs. Lewis Rose to Lecture in Six States

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11 (Special)—"The women of Europe, and in fact of the whole world, are looking to the women of America to blaze the trail for that international co-operation that will bring abiding peace," said Mrs. Lewis Rose, Connecticut chairman of the committee on international co-operation to prevent war of the League of Women Voters, on her departure from here Saturday for a three months' lecture tour in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Iowa. Mrs. Rose's subject will be "Woman's Part in International Co-operation and the World Court.

"Women in some countries in Europe," continued Mrs. Rose, "are more advanced than the women of America, while, of course, there are other countries in which women have little or no voice in political affairs. But in whatever stage of political development they may be, women are thinking alike in Europe and America. There, as well as in this country, women want first of all permanent peace. Next to that, they want to secure progressive child welfare laws and laws protecting women."

Mrs. Rose brings to her lecture work a fund of experience from her work abroad. In 1918 she was in Europe with the Y. M. C. A. During the bombardment by the "Big Bertha," she was stationed in Paris, and later at the American First Corps School in Gondrecourt.

Last year Mrs. Rose made an extended trip through Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, France and England, where she talked with women leaders and members of Parliament, attended sessions of the various Parliaments, and meetings of women's organizations and came back conscious that she had felt the pulse of the woman movement abroad.

MAINE UNIVERSITY DEGREES AWARDED

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and Others Honored

ORONO, Me., June 11 (Special)—Commencement exercises were held at the University of Maine today, the commencement address being delivered by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards who spoke on "The Inspiration of Youth and the Great Lessons of the World War." These honorary degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Laws—Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

Doctor of Engineering — Garret Schenck, president of the Great Northern Paper Company.

Master of Arts—Charles P. Barnes of Houlton, lawyer, former Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives; Carroll S. Chaplin, 1904, lawyer, Mayor of Portland, Me.

Master of Science—Allen W. Stephens 1899, of East Orange, N. J., chief engineer of Turner Construction Company, New York, and president of the Maine General Alumni Association.

The New York Alumni annual gift of a gold watch to the member of the graduating class who, by secret vote of the entire student body, and approved by the president and deans, is declared to have done the most for the university during his four years as a student, was awarded to Edwin L. Kneeland of Princeton. He has been prominently connected with the campus publications, a member of the student council senate, member of the Senior Skulls, was in class track four years and a member of the varsity track squad three years and captain of the relay team. He is a member of Phi Eta Kappa fraternity.

The baccalaureate address was given in the chapel Sunday morning by the Rev. C. A. Moore, pastor of All Souls Church, Bangor. In the afternoon ground was broken for the new Arts and Science Building, and in the evening Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the university, and Mrs. Little informally received the members of the senior class.

Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE OPENS ITS PROGRAM

SPRINGFIELD Mass., June 11 (Special)—Commencement week at the International Y. M. C. A. College opened yesterday with a fellowship meeting of the Student Association in Wood's Hall. Prof. Elmer Berry led the service, speaking on "Loyalty to the College." He was followed by Dr. L. L. Doggett, president; Prof. Jacob T. Bowne, Dr. James H. McCurdy and others.

Wednesday will be devoted to sport features. There will be an alumni breakfast Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Later in the morning the class-day exercises and tree-planting will be conducted. Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock the commencement address will be delivered by Frank A. Vanderlip and diplomas will be awarded by Dean Frank N. Seerley.

Recent gifts to the college expansion fund, for which $2,500,000 has been set as a goal, include $10,000 from Mortimer L. Schiff, $10,000 from James H. Post, and $15,000 from Cleveland Dodge. Figures given out by Herbert L. Pratt, chairman of the committee, show that pledges have passed the $1,000,000 mark.

NEW HAMPSHIRE EXERCISES TO OPEN

DURHAM, N. H., June 11—The fifty-third annual commencement week exercises of New Hampshire College will begin this year with Alumni Day, Saturday, June 16. On Sunday the Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Henry Ernest Dunnack, A. B., State Librarian, Augusta, Me.

Class Day on Monday will have the Faculty-Senior baseball game in the morning, Class Day exercises in the afternoon and the presentation of Milton's "Comus" by the college musical and dramatic clubs and the women's department of physical education.

Commencement exercises on Tuesday will be held in the gymnasium and the address will be delivered by Dr. Franklin Henry Giddings, Professor of Sociology and History of Civilization at Columbia University. There will be a reception to the graduates, their families and friends, by President and Mrs. Hetzel at the president's house in the afternoon, and the Commencement Ball is scheduled for the gymnasium in the evening.

BACCALAUREATE DELIVERED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 11 (Special)—The Rev. Dr. Neil McPherson, pastor of the First Congregational Church, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the American International College at that church yesterday. Frank Palmer Speare, president of Northeastern College, will deliver the commencement address Tuesday afternoon.

MERRIMACK RIVER PROJECT COMES UP

Delegates From Three Cities to Argue Before Board of Army Engineers

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Haverhill, Lowell, and Lawrence will be represented in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, when a hearing will be conducted by the United States Board of Army Engineers on the project for the development of the Merrimack River from Lowell to the sea. The hearing is on the adverse report of the Port of Boston engineer and the Port of New York engineer, both engineers having reported against the navigation development.

The hearing was scheduled to take place last December, but was postponed at that time because the representatives of the cities and towns along the river were not ready with their arguments and material to present to the War Department engineers.

Efforts have been made for several years to get the approval of the Government in the proposition. In 1916 a measure was presented to the army engineers and after a long hearing it was agreed to approve it and send approval to Congress. The plan was for the Federal Government to assume one-half the cost and the State of Massachusetts the other half.

A bill was passed by the state Legislature for the State to assume its burden of expense, but was vetoed by Gov. Samuel W. McCall. Following this official act, no further action was taken because of the war, and, at the conclusion of the war, costs had increased to such an extent that agitation was suspended.

A determined effort to procure the approval of the board of engineers was decided upon last fall, and a postponement of the hearing was procured until this month. The engineering cost of the project has been estimated at about $11,000,000, with bridge and flowage damages that will bring the total up to more than $20,000,000.

Members of the committee from the river cities and towns will make an attempt to convince the army engineers that some of the estimates in the engineers' reports are placed at too high a figure, and also call attention to the great benefits that will accrue to the communities along the river front, with the presentation of statistics to show the increase in the value of manufactured products in the Merrimack Valley and the growth of business.

Newburyport Drops Out

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 11—The directors of the local Chamber of Commerce have just announced their decision not to take any active part in the hearing at Washington, on Wednesday relative to the proposed development of the Merrimack River from Lowell to the sea. The chamber directors, in declining to send a delegate to the Washington hearing, base their action on the assumption that the proposed channel improvements would not benefit the city.

WHITTIER CLUB MEETING IS HELD

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 11 (Special)—The midsummer meeting of the Haverhill Whittier Club was held at Whittier's birthplace on Saturday. Adelbert M. Hubbell, the president, presided.

A tribute to the poet, written by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard College, was read by Charles Dudley Porter. The Rev. A. Karl Skinner, pastor of the North Congregational Church, gave an interesting talk on "My Impressions of Whittier as a Poet," speaking especially of the poem, "Andrew Rykman's Prayer."

Two poems by Whittier, never published, were read. One poem, written jointly with Lucy Larcom, the Lowell mill-girl poet, and Mrs. Frankle, at Salisbury Beach, many years ago, when Whittier was a youth, was read. This poem was written on a clam shell, which was exhibited at the meeting and will be placed with the Whittier collection in the Public Library here.

GREECE MEETS LABOR PROBLEM

By Special Cable

ATHENS, June 11—The Government announces that the unemployment problem will be met by timely state measures. The labor unions are co-operating in a law-abiding spirit and have summoned a Pan-Hellenic labor convention.

MAINE POTATO GROWERS WARNED

Southern Seed Buyers Said to Be Dissatisfied

HOULTON, Me., June 11 (Special)—If Maine desires to increase, or even hold, its present market for seed potatoes in the south it must ship nothing but the highest-grade stock, says John L. Scribner in his report to the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange on his five months' trip through the southern states, where he made a close study of seed-potato trade conditions.

Mr. Scribner found that southern growers were not getting the results that they should from their seed. In a few instances, he said, he found where high grade, certified seed or the equivalent was used, a marked improvement over the results from ordinary stock. Even certified seed, he continued, is not giving 100 per cent stands, for in only rare cases did he find commercial fields planted with certified seed that had more than 75 to 80 per cent of a perfect stand of plants.

"In general," concluded Mr. Scribner, "there is a feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the progressive southern potato grower. He feels that he has been misled and deceived, and at present he is groping about as a man in the dark, hoping to find new sources from which to secure the seed he needs.

"A re-establishment of Maine's past confidence among the seed trade is one of the first things necessary, and the quickest, surest and most logical procedure to regain that confidence is to see to it that only high grade stock be allowed to be bought by the seed trade."

DUTY OF EDUCATED YOUTH POINTED OUT

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 11 (Special)—"It is easy to look back and appreciate the mission of a people, it is not so easy to look forward and interpret that mission; but I believe that that is peculiarly the duty of the educated youth of today," Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of the college, addressing a large audience of alumnae, students and their parents and friends, at the last vesper service of the college year held last night at Mary Lyon Chapel, Mount Holyoke College.

Dr. Woolley quoted the words of the author of "The Story of Utopias": "Our choice is not between Utopia and the world as it is, but between Utopia and nothingness. Other civilizations have proved inimical to the good life and have failed and passed away; and there is nothing but our will to Utopia to prevent us from following them."

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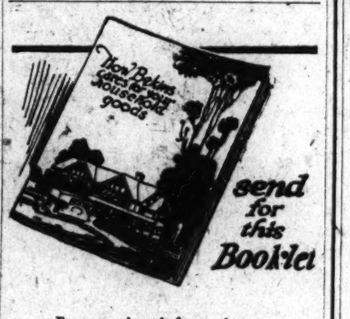

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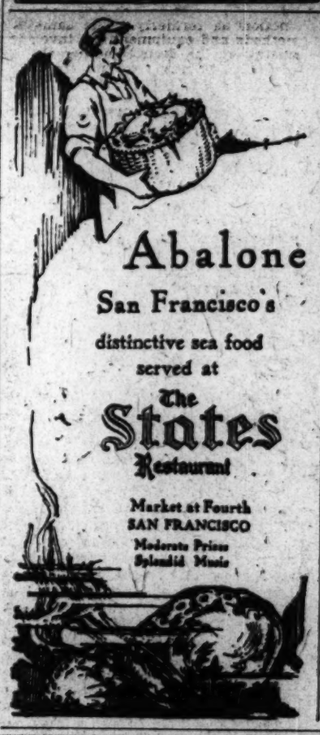

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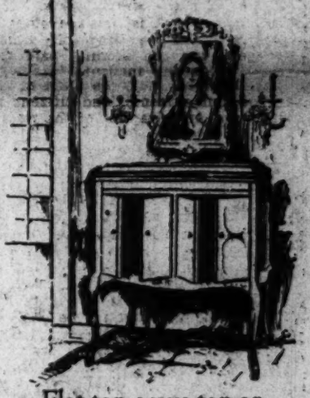

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

The Milwaukee Show

Milwaukee, June 6
Special Correspondence

IF THE first annual exhibition of the Wisconsin Chapter, American Institute of Architects, which is now in progress at the Milwaukee Art Institute signifies anything of importance to middle western architecture, it is that builders are maintaining a steady and conservative growth toward a better union of American materials and American ideals.

There is none of the experimentalism which might be expected in centers where the architect has, perhaps, a greater latitude in the matter without serious consequence to his business. There is, however, in all of the several hundred drawings, models, plans and sculptural exhibits an unmistakable evidence that Wisconsin architects are contributing definitely to the advancement of their art.

Where the Dutch Colonial type, with its economical gambrel roof, has been adapted, it has been with purpose. There is lacking the mere gesture of difference. The dictates of Wisconsin's hills in the south, or the background of its pine woods in the north, the lake regions which dot the State, or some specific natural environ has been responsible for such modification of the type as the exhibition reveals.

The same is true of other modifications of well-known types, whether of classical origin, and used in commercial and religious structures; or of the familiar residential models adapted from the rural French, English and Spanish.

Through the untiring efforts of Leigh Hunt, secretary of the Milwaukee chapter, upon whose shoulders has devolved the greater part of the work of organization, there has been achieved an exhibit to which the public has already responded well, and which promises to set a high mark for subsequent efforts of the sort. The exhibit follows a commercial attempt in Milwaukee at stimulation of furniture interest, and during the first week of June runs coincidentally with a building exhibit. The public interest thus aroused is having its effect, for the layman is actually evincing some interest in building for beauty with the acme of utility and economy.

Of the individual exhibits which are worthy of special commendation for their influence, not only upon the public attention, but upon the architects themselves, are those of Brust & Phillip, whose residences have for long been among the most beautiful in this State and in others. They are showing models, drawings and photographs of a number of commercial and residential structures, among them the Hatch house, built on the seashore at Santa Cruz, Cal., the interior of a commercial art gallery in Milwaukee, and several business buildings.

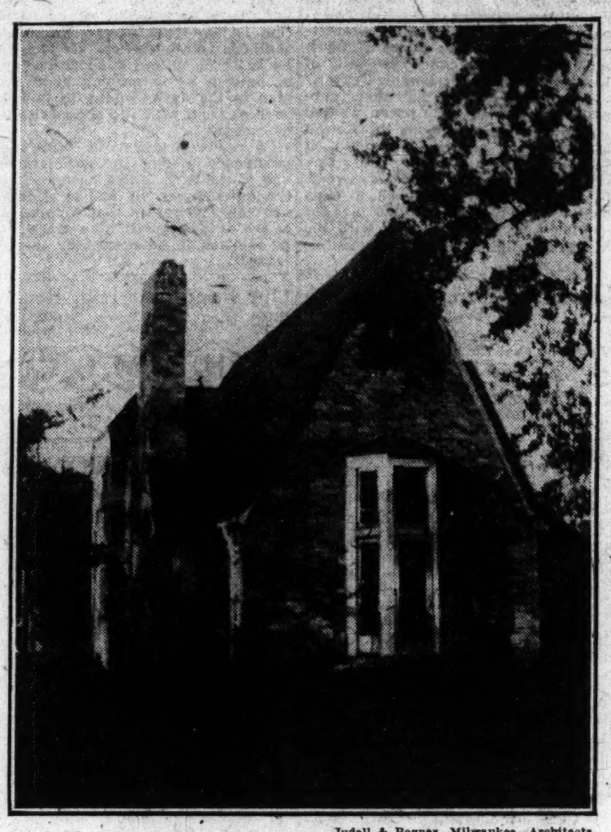
Judell & Bogner are exhibiting photographs showing the process of remodeling the Milwaukee Art Institute, which had its interesting engineering problems as well as architectural, since the whole of the roof was raised the height of a story, the addition being built up beneath it. They also show in detail, the beautiful Lutheran chapel, at Nineteenth Street and Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, which is considered a fine example of modified Gothic architecture. The modification is purely one of line, the Gothic insistence upon sincerity of structure, honest use of the material of which the building is made without false adornment, being carried out thoroughly. These able artists also exhibit photographs of the home of Dr. Uno Nyman, the composer, in which they have successfully carried out the atmosphere of musical endeavor, without obviously or directly suggesting it.

The show was strictly juried, and the first exhibition of its kind in Milwaukee to be so handled, and the result is one which reflects credit upon the members of the chapter as a whole. It is seldom that so large a result is achieved in such circumstances.

Sixty of the drawings submitted in the Chicago Tribune's prize competition are also exhibited.

Members of the Garden Club of the Milwaukee Art Institute filled the galleries with seasonable cut flowers on the night of June 1, when the exhibit was formally opened; and a trio from the MacDowell Club orchestra furnished a delightful program of music. The exhibit will remain through the month of June.

K. M. E.



Judell & Bogner, Milwaukee, Architects

Dr. Uno Nyman Residence

One of the Exhibits in the First Annual Exhibition of the Wisconsin Chapter, American Institute of Architects

"The School for Scandal" Revived by The Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, June 7

THE Players present Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," week beginning June 4, 1923, at the Lyceum Theater. The cast:

Sir Peter Teazle.....John Drew
Sir Oliver Surface.....Tom Wise
Joseph Surface.....McKay Morris
Charles Surface.....Charles Richman
Sir Benjamin Backbite...Henry E. Dixey
Crabtree .....Etienne Girardot
Snake .....Robert Mantell
Careless .....John Craig
Sir Harry Bumper....Reinald Warrenton
Moses .....Albert C. Andrews
Rowley .....Albert Bruning
Trip .....Ernest Lawford
Servant to Sir Peter.....Grant Mitchell
Servant to Lady Sneerwell Walter Hampden
Servant to Joseph.....Francis Wilson
Lady Teazle.....Ethel Barrymore
Lady Sneerwell....Violet Kemble-Cooper
Mrs. Candour.....Charlotte Walker
Maria .....Carrol McComas

One of the most unusual things in the American theater is a good "all star" performance of a play. In fact, it is so unusual that tradition says there is no such thing. Strange as it may seem, the more capable and prominent the stars in their own particular orbs, the less likely they are to give a good ensemble performance when grouped together. It is another evidence of the false point of view acquired by the actor through the foolish "star system."

The initial move in the promoting of a series of performances of one of the grand old classics by a group of the best actors is usually a worthy one. Witnessing a fine performance of a play that has stood the test of from one to several centuries by the finest company of players in the country would be an inspiring thing to experience. Unfortunately, the result of such an undertaking usually falls far short of that which was anticipated. The large audience is always there; the well-known and thoroughly capable players are there; the stage settings are there, and the play is there, but a performance of the play is usually lacking.

A glance at the above cast for The Players production of "The School for Scandal" would render ridiculous a statement that these excellent players cannot act Sheridan's play. Half of the acting talent of this cast could be taken away and still a very fine performance given. The point is that as now presented these actors do not as an ensemble group give a good performance per se of "The School for Scandal."

That there are 12 attractive, talented actors on the stage, is true. That what they do for the audience's delight is very interesting as exploiting a series of strong personalities, is also true. But meanwhile what has happened to the dramatist's work? In nearly every case, the actor has adapted the part to his personality instead of adapting himself unconditionally to the part and to the play. It might be difficult for an actor whose weekly salary is $1000 or more, so to efface that quality which makes possible his starring career and for the moment genuinely to step back into the ranks, but that is what he should do in such an event as this Players' revival. It is what must be done if a good general performance is to be obtained. Crossing to the center of the stage and singing nothing but high C's to the audience, so to speak, will never accomplish it.

Actors in such a performance often fail to do what they would not think of omitting in their own company where several seasons' success is at stake. They fail to learn their lines. Even granting that such performances are almost invariably done under trying circumstances, the actor should correct this for the sake of his own reputation. There should be a proper series of rehearsals and proper dress rehearsals. The actor's lack of proper preparation robs the public of part of that which they go to see, a group of famous and finished artists at their best.

John Drew has done a fine thing for the Players' Club, of which he is the president, by offering his services as Sir Peter Teazle. Mr. Drew has for many years been America's best light comedian. The brilliantly flashing moments of his Sir Peter are the flashes of that best comedian. One wonders if the part of Lady Teazle has ever been played by a more beautiful woman than Ethel Barrymore. Charles Richman, who played Charles Surface at Daly's Theater, is the Charles of the present cast and proves Mr. Daly's good judgment in casting so handsome and engaging an actor for the rôle. A record of the work of the other 16 members of the cast would read like a few of the best pages from "Who's Who in the Theater." It suffices to say that each player received separate rounds of applause nearly every time he or she came on to the stage or made an exit.

Norman-Bel Geddes has not added to his reputation by the stage settings he has given this performance, but the Eaves Costume Company has supplied some very handsome costumes.

F. L. S.

Vincent van Gogh Society

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The Vincent van Gogh Society recently held its first propaganda meeting. Mr. Otto van Tussenbroek, an artist, said Van Gogh was a pioneer in search of values, and an honest, loving human being.

"Vincent," continued Mr. van Tussenbroek, "will be our example in our endeavors to realize new ideals. A new European life must come, a harmonious community of kindly human beings. There art will be rightly esteemed once more because it is the purest expression of humanity. Everywhere are to be seen signs of the resurrection of the humanitarian idea, notwithstanding the many abject conditions which still exist. All people who think the same way must unite in these endeavors which, even if they fail, will still be of some good."

This movement apparently is on the same lines as the Pontigny Abbey meetings in France, where a number of European intellectuals meet regularly to discuss important cultural problems, with the object of removing mutual misunderstandings.

HARTFORD ART SCHOOL

The old State House in Hartford, Conn., designed by Bulfinch in the days when Connecticut boasted two capitols, has been restored to its ancient dignity of red brick and sandstone without and spacious white paneled assembly rooms within. A double staircase mounts with leisurely tread to two large rooms on the upper floor, which are now available for meetings and exhibitions. An exhibition of the Hartford Art School is now being shown in one of these rooms. The work includes studies from life in color, and in black and white, as well as still life, cast drawing, costume and applied design, and pottery.

The Poets' Guild, Their House, and Unbound Anthology

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

She came to my poor garden bower,
She bloomed like a new garden flower.
I know not how the time was spent,
I know she came—I know she went.

THUS, one of Josephine Preston Peabody's own poems was used by one of her colleagues in the Poets' Guild as an expression of the influence of the woman who was rightfully called the poet-counsellor of the little group of enthusiasts who form that organization.

Rightly, too, the first production for the benefit of the guild was "The Wings," her play given in April of this year in the hope that it might bring to pass a permanent memorial—the Poets' Playhouse. Josephine Preston Peabody, by her sympathy, enthusiasm and her active co-operation, helped to make the guild's work peculiarly her own and was especially interested in the plans for the development of the poetic drama. She had all the creative gifts, art, music, poetry and in addition a genius for making life a joyous constructive thing—the gift of living every moment and helping others to live intensely.

Peabody Memorial

So the Poets' House which is merely the unofficial name for the home of the Poets' Guild, soon to be established as an art center, will be in a way her memorial. Already a number of her poems have been contributed to the Unbound Anthology as a part of the memorial to her by her fellow poets.

The Unbound Anthology is the guild's plan for making poetry accessible to all its lovers and is the biggest, most vital activity of the guild. It is to be a comprehensive collection of English and American poetry, every poem printed on a separate slip of paper and selling for five cents each. For five cents extra a folder may be purchased to hold the poems.

In making poetry accessible in this way the guild is doing for poetry what the Perry Pictures have done for art, helping to popularize and freely circulate some of the world's greatest verse, thus developing a poetry-loving generation which will in turn react favorably upon American literature. The members of the guild resign their royalties and the proceeds of the sales are to be devoted to the Poets' House, which is to be an arts community center, with a little playhouse for the readings, plays and festivals in which the students will take part.

Christodora House

The idea of the Poets' House grew out of the Poets' Guild, which in turn was evolved from the activities of Christodora House. It had its beginning in a little group of writers who met at this settlement house on New York's teeming east side for several years for stimulation and study.

The young folk of the settlement yearned to know the poets and their work more intimately, and sought to have some of their favorites come to read to them from their own verse. The idea appealed too to the poets, so they came again and again. They found responsive, sympathetic, earnest audiences. They became interested and keenly concerned over the social conditions of the neighborhood. They found themselves shortly a part of it all. It was quite natural then that the Poets' Guild should grow from that and that sooner or later the need would arise for a more intimate place for meeting. And so the Poets' House was dreamed of and soon now it will be a reality.

Josephine Preston Peabody was one of the earliest of these Christodora House enthusiasts. The highly individual ideas for community service sponsored by the Poets' Guild appealed strongly to her. Still another poet to enter into the spirit of the movement was Angela Morgan. She still is one of its strongest allies and reads aloud from her verses.

Then there is Grace Fallow Norton who came to the settlement to read from her "Little Gray Songs of St. Joseph," Anna Hempstead Branch, author of "The Shoes That Danced," Margaret Widdemer and Robert Haven Schauffler. Percy Mackaye gave an evening of community singing not long ago and also opened classes for the instruction of the boys and girls in the arts of pageantry and the masque. Dugald Stewart Walker, author of "Dream Boats" who arranges most of the pageants and festival plays at the settlement and designs costumes and settings of most unusual beauty and originality for them, Jessie B. Rittenhouse, poet and maker of anthologies, and Edwin Markham are among the poets who have given of their time and talents toward a development of the idea of a Poets' Playhouse.

Others are: Edwin Arlington Robinson, Ridgley Torrance, Thomas S. Jones Jr., Witter Bynner, Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, Fannie Stearns Davis, Dana Burnet, Amelia Josephine Burr, T. A. Daly, Sara Teasdale, Gertrude Hall, Charles Hanson Towne, Grace Hazard Conkling, Cale Young Rice, Herman Hagedorn, Abbie Farwell Brown, Robert Frost, Yone Naguchi (associate).

They are not only giving of their work, but interesting others to help along the big idea of the Unbound Anthology and the unusual and fascinating business of endowing poems and presenting them to the guild to be included in the Anthology. To "endow" a poem is to pay the expense of the publication of 1000 copies, which then becomes the property of the guild. A poem thus endowed by a club or a class or a school and bearing on the back the name of the organization and its "deed of gift" makes a charming bit of club record.

Used in Schools

Recently one of New York's public schools began using the Unbound Anthology as part of its supplementary reading.

The other activities of the guild have grown to include weaving, pottery, and printing, and the Anthology is now being printed in its own shop on its own press.

Proceeds, with the exception of what is spent on actual expenses, will be devoted wholly to the Poets' House, where there will be in addition to the little theater, club rooms, arts and crafts, books, pictures, music, a dramatic school, with opportunity for the young folk to paint, model, dance, play and dream.

A. L. P.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN

Miss Erna Lange of Elizabeth, N. J., was awarded first prize in the competition for the John Armstrong Chaloner Paris prize foundation by an art jury. She will receive $1200 a year for five years while studying in Europe. Miss Lange is a student of the free art schools of the National Academy of Design. She was said to be the first woman to win the Chaloner prize. She took the honor away from three men who had been chosen with her from many contestants to execute a painting for the final prize. Maxwell B. Starr's picture, "Knowledge," was a close second to Miss Lange's "The Lament." He was awarded a consolation prize of $200.

Music News and Reviews

New Ballet in Warsaw

WARSAW, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Warsaw Opera has just produced a new Polish ballet composed by Rogowski. Apart from the dazzling decorations and costumes by Drabik, which are a poem in themselves, the work is interesting as being a new departure in the form of the ballet. It is combined not only with pantomime but with choruses, thus showing a tendency to opera-ballet. Certainly, so far in the embryo, it seems as though this tendency may develop.

The Polish ballet has a distinct character based on the beautiful national dances—the Mazurka, Cracoviennе and Oberek. Interpreted as they are by the Warsaw ballet corps with real Polish bravura and grace, their effect is unfailing. The principal dancer, Miss Haline Szmoic, surpassed herself in poetry of movement and lightness. Her "Butterfly" dance was an achievement, the charm of which was heightened by the beautiful forest scenery. The costumes are designed with much feeling for harmony of color.

This ballet, "Bajka" (a fairy tale) is the second ballet composition by a Polish author showing marked originality of design, not only from the musical but likewise from the choregraphic and decorative points of view. The art of dancing comes naturally to Poles and their dance rhythms seem their own peculiar mode of expression. It would not be astonishing if the good commencement made by Rozycki in "Pan Twardowski" and now the combined efforts of Rogowski, Drabik and Zajlica, the ballet master, led to the establishment of a new and individual form of Polish art.

Albert Spalding in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 29—Concert conditions fluctuate from year to year, and the present season seems characterized by the number of artists who have crossed the Channel or the Atlantic to appear before musical London. Some are old friends, others are newcomers. Albert Spalding belongs to the former order. Nor will previous estimates of him be upset by the recitals he is giving at Wigmore Hall, if one may judge from the first, which took place on May 24. Some movements from Bach's Suite in B minor for violin alone represented the most serious item on his program. So far—good; but his performance did not reach beyond the painstaking stage. His violin, too, seemed unsettled by the cold weather, and the tendency of the strings to go out of tune reacted unfavorably on his chord playing.

Better things can be said of his playing in Vivaldi's Sonata in D major, arranged by Respighi. It is not a great, but is a grateful work, particularly in this version made by one of the most brilliant Italian composers of the day, and shows the blend of daring with innate sympathy which one would expect from Respighi.

Saint-Saëns' Sonata in D minor for violin and piano is so seldom played that it has become a novelty. This effervescent composition, ending in a movement that is to all intents and purposes a Moto Perpetuo, found an able, agile-fingered expositor in Albert Spalding, and praise is equally due to André Benoist, who was at the piano. A group of violin solos—graceful nothings and arrangements—wound up the concert.

M. M. S.

Jeritza's Return to Vienna

VIENNA, May 11 (Special Correspondence)—Fresh from her American tour, Maria Jeritza had a magnificent reception on her first reappearance in the Vienna Opera House. She sang Tosca, than which, perhaps, no part brings out more completely her charm.

The trip to America has greatly improved Jeritza's singing and acting. She uses her voice with more restraint, though the outbursts of passionate song remains as ever her strongest individual quality.

Boxes for "Tosca" cost 2,000,000 kronen and the total receipts for the performance amounted to more than 250,000,000 kronen. Nearly all the expensive seats were taken by foreigners and one heard more English and Rumanian spoken in the parquet than German. The Viennese had to content themselves with places in the galleries, where, after all, one hears much better.

Jeritza received a tumultuous welcome and her performance called forth enthusiastic applause. After the second and third acts she was given a great ovation, bouquets were thrown on the stage, and the audience stood up cheering, and waving handkerchiefs.

Jeritza will make her first appearance on the concert stage in Vienna in a few days. Hitherto she has always refused to follow the example of the other stars of the Vienna opera in giving concerts.

Miss Florence Macbeth, soprano of the Chicago Opera Company, is sailing on S. S. Paris and will appear in the following European opera houses: the Opéra-Comique and National Opera, Paris; Monte Carlo; Barcelona, Spain, and Stockholm, Sweden. Miss Macbeth will return to Chicago in November.

A new gallery has been opened in Hollywood, Cal., by Frederick Leonard.

"Springtime in France" and "December Landscape," paintings by Dwight W. Tryon, have been purchased by the St. Louis municipal art museum.

The Community Theater of New London, Conn., gave as a Memorial Day program a three-act drama, "Over Here," by Walter Ben Hare. The theater manager, Harold W. Gammans, played the leading rôle.

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BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Empire Theatre 40th St. and B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evgs. 8:30
ALICE BRADY in ZANDER THE GREAT
"Thoroughly enjoyable entertainment—the play which has been long looked for."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE AT LAST
"THE Covered Wagon"
A Paramount Picture
By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze
CRITERION B'WAY at 44th St. Twice Daily 2:30, 8:30 Sunday Matinees at 3

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
CYRIL MAUDE "Aren't We All"
—"FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN."—

Belmont Thea., 48th E. B'way. Bry. 0048 Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:30
H. B. Warner in "You and I"
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

LAURETTE TAYLOR
in "SWEET NELL"
EQUITY 48th ST. THEA. Bryant 0173
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat. at 2:30.

AUSTRIAN LOAN OFFERED TODAY OVERSUBSCRIBED

Books Are Closed 15 Minutes After They Are Opened, Due to Big Demand

NEW YORK, June 11—The American portion of the $126,000,000 international Austrian loan, amounting to $25,000,000 7 per cent bonds, was oversuscribed 15 minutes after the books were opened at 10 o'clock this morning, according to an announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co.

The issue, which consists of 20-year 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, was offered at 90 to yield investors 8 per cent. The bonds are guaranteed as to principal, interest and redemption payments by the governments of Great Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, and are secured by a first charge on the gross receipts of the Austrian customs and tobacco monopoly.

The loan is made particularly attractive to investors by the guarantee of the participating European countries, in addition to the large yield on the investment. It is considered virtually as an obligation of the League of Nations.

Importance of Loan

"The importance of the Austrian loan," J. P. Morgan, head of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., said, in announcing the offering "lies in the fact that the attitude of American investors to this loan will show they are interested in helping those nations of Europe which are prepared to help themselves toward the re-establishment of their credit.

"Last year at the bankers' conference, held in Paris, I stated that it was my opinion that if the security to be given was clearly good, and the investors of other lending nations would co-operate to the extent that they felt themselves able to do, I believed that the American market would participate to an important extent in the rehabilitation of the European financial situation. At the time these conditions could not be satisfied. Now, however, for the first time a loan is offered which fulfills both conditions.

Good Investment

"The amount, while large, is not excessive, and every present indication justifies my confidence that we shall find the American investing public in accord with us in our belief that the new Austrian bonds are a good investment and that the extension of this credit is an important step on the road to peace and to normal trade."

The bonds are to be issued in denominations of $1000, $500, and $100. Principal and interest will be payable in New York at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in United States gold coin, without deduction for any Austrian taxes, present or future.

Under the plan formulated by the League of Nations for Austria's financial and economic rehabilitation, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, formerly burgomaster of Rotterdam, was appointed Commissioner-General of Austria. A protocol was signed by European governments directly interested, including the neighboring states of Italy and Czechoslovakia, insuring the economic and political independence of Austria.

The revenues hypothecated under the loan will pass directly into an account controlled by Commissioner-General Zimmerman, who will also control the expenditure of the proceeds of the loan.

AUSTRIAN LOAN IS QUICKLY TAKEN BY BRITISH INVESTORS

LONDON, June 11—The £11,000,000 block of the new Austrian loan, which the Bank of England undertook to float, was so well received by the investing public that the list was closed before noon today.

The prospectus had stated that the subscription privilege would not cease until Thursday.

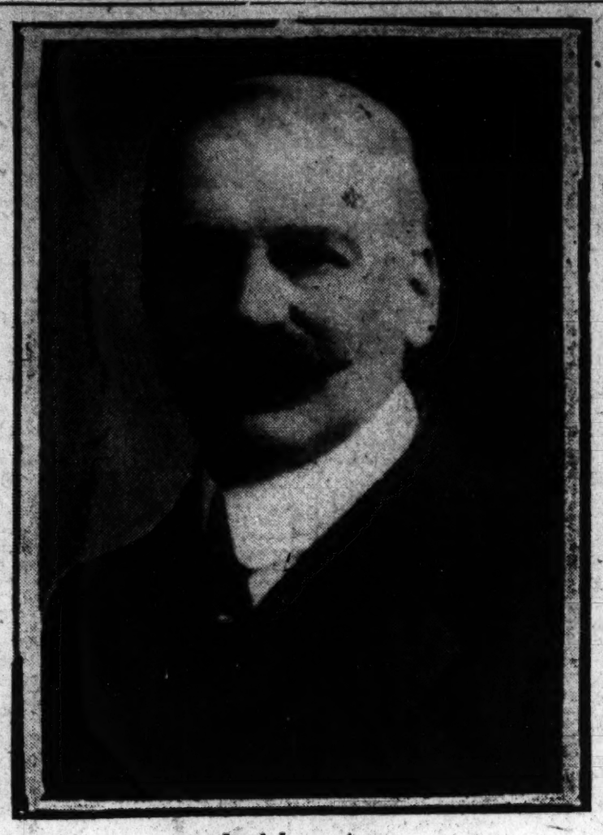
PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Adirondack P & L	21½	22¾
do pfd	94	96
American Gas & Elec new	38	39
do pfd	41	42
American Light & Traction	120	122
do pfd	90	92
American Power & Light	166	169
do pfd	80½	82½
Appal Power	32	35
do pfd	80	83
Cities Service	154½	156½
do pfd	67¾	68¼
do pfd B	6¼	6½
do pfd BB	64	66
do Bankers	15¾	16¼
do deb B	118	..
do deb C	92½	..
do deb D	91½	93½
do deb E	105	107
Empire Gas pf	86	91
Denver Gas pf	85	90
Colorado Power	20¼	21½
do pfd	89	92
Commonwealth Power	32	34
do pfd	67	70
Cons Elec Light & Power pf	74	..
Consumers Powers pf	85	88
Elec B & S pf	97	98
Emp Gas & Fuel pf	85	89
Fed Light & Traction	60	62
do pfd	67	70
Mass Lighting	20	22½
do pfd	84	88
Mississippi River Power	23	24½
do pfd	80	81
New England Power pf	92	95
No Boston Lighting	27	..
do pfd	87	89½
No States Power	93½	97½
do pfd	92	..
Okla Gas & Electric pf	86	..
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	88½	90
Port R Light & Power com	17	18
do 2d pfd	45	48
Puget Sound Pow & Light	47	49
do 6% pfd	80	83
do prior pf	100	103
So Cal Edison	101	103
Stand Gas & Electric L	27¾	28¾
*do pfd	48	49
Tenn El Pr com	14¼	15¼
do 2d pfd	45½	47½
do 6% pfd	72	75
do 7% pfd	86	90
Utah Pow & Light pf	92	95
Western Power	29½	31
do pfd	79	81
West St Gas & Electric	†34	..
do pfd	81	..

*Ex-div. †Offered.

ONTARIO ROAD'S REPORT

The New York, Ontario & Western road's report for the quarter ended March 31 to the New York Public Service Commission shows a deficit of $636,852, after taxes and charges, compared with $93,404 in the first quarter of 1922.



Lord Invernairn

LORD INVERNAIRN, who took his title when he was made a baron in 1921, is well known in the shipping and engineering world as William Beardmore, head of the firm of William Beardmore & Co. of Glasgow, engineers, ordnance manufacturers, and shipbuilders. Besides being chairman and managing director of this firm, he is director of some dozen or more other companies connected with the shipbuilding, engineering and steel industries.

The name of Beardmore is a household word in everything connected with shipping, as the firm not only builds ships, but forges the steel, furnishes the engines, and in the case of warships, makes the guns. At the present time the firm is investigating the possibilities of the application of the Diesel form of motor engine for aeroplanes. During the war Beardmore & Co. carried out large contracts for the Government.

Lord Invernairn received his early education in Glasgow, where he graduated from high school, afterward studying at Ayr Academy and the School of Mines at South Kensington. He was president of the Iron and Steel Institute in 1917.

UNITED STATES TO SEEK LOAN OF $150,000,000 SOON

WASHINGTON, June 11 — The United States Treasury will seek a loan of $150,000,000 to round out its financing for the current fiscal year, ending June 30 next.

The new certificates of indebtedness will mature in six months, and it is expected will be retired largely by tax receipts in the next two quarterly payments. The interest rate will be 4 per cent, slightly lower than the previous offerings of Government securities. The proceeds of the new offer, dated June 15, together with the June 15 payment of the income and profits taxes, expected to amount to $350,000,000 more, will take care of the certificates of indebtedness maturing on that date and provide running expenses of the Government until Sept. 15.

LONDON LIST AS WHOLE HAS A MIXED TONE

LONDON, June 11—Industrials on the Stock Exchange here today were irregular. Hudson's Bay was weak on the dividend announcement, falling to 5½. Rio Tintos was 36.

Oils were quiet. Royal Dutch was 31½, Shell Transport 4, and Mexican Eagle 1¼. Rubbers were unsteady. Kaffirs were irregular.

French loans were dull. Gilt-edge issues were firm. Dollar securities nominally were steady. Home rails were dull and without support. Argentine rails were moderately repurchased by recent sellers.

The markets on the whole had a listless and checkered tone due mainly to fortnightly settlement.

REPORTS OF HEAVY RAINS SEND COTTON QUOTATIONS SOARING

NEW YORK, June 11—Cotton prices soared this morning on a big general movement induced by reports of heavy rains in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Georgia.

Opening 20 to 65 points higher, the market quickly advanced 72 to 87 points above the Saturday closing, led by July, which sold up to 28.65, October jumped to 25.15 and December to 24.44.

Besides commission houses, Liverpool and New Orleans were large buyers in the first hour.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

Company:	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Approx. Yield
Am Thread 6s	Dec. 1,'29	101¼	102	5.65
Ana Copper 6s	Jan. 1,'29	101⅜	101¾	5.65
do 7s	Jan. 1,'29	102⅞	103⅛	6.30
BB&RKnight 7s	Sept. 1,'30	90	92½	8.40
B Stl Equip 7s	Oct. 1,'35	102½	103	6.85
Bklyn Edi 6s	Jan. 1,'30	101½	102½	5.55
do 7s	Jan. 1,'30	105½	107	5.70
C G E Lt Pow (Balt) 6s	Feb. 1,'49	103	103½	5.75
do 7s	Oct. 1,'31	107	108	5.80
do 5½s	Sept. 1,'52	97¾	98½	5.60
Cudahy Pkg 5s	Dec. 1,'46	87	88	5.95
do 5½s	Oct. 1,'47	86½	88	6.85
Ga Elec Lt 6s	July 1,'30	93	95	5.85
Ga Ry&Elec 5s	Jan. 1,'32	93½	95	5.70
Ga Ry&Pow 6s	Apr. 1,'47	94½	96	6.30
do 6s	Mch. 1,'48	94½	96	6.35
do 7s	Nov. 1,'41	102	103	6.70
do 1st-rf 5s	Apr. 1,'54	84	86½	5.95
Galena Sig O 7s	Apr. 1,'39	104½	105	6.50
Ken'tt Cop 7s	Dec. 1,'29	103¼	104	6.25
Morris&Co 7½s	Sept. 1,'30	102½	103½	6.85
N E Pow 5s	July 1,'51	97	98	5.15
Robert Gair 7s	Jan. 1,'37	96¾	97½	7.30
ShwngnW&P 5s	Jan. 1,'34	98	99½	5.05
do 5½s	Jan. 1,'50	99½	101	5.40
do 6s	July 1,'50	101½	102½	5.80
So Cal Edi 6s	Feb. 1,'44	101¼	102	5.85
do 5½s	Feb. 1,'44	96	97	5.75
do 5s	Feb. 1,'44	90	91	5.75
Swift & Co 5s	Oct. 15,'32	92	92½	6.10

PENNSYLVANIA EDISON CO.

First Mortgage 5% Bonds
Due 1946

There are several reasons why we recommend this issue to investors:—

It is a first mortgage on the property. Valuation exceeds $12,200,000 or over $6,500,000 above the entire first mortgage debt.

The earning power is strong. Net income for the 12 months ended April 30, 1923, was 3¼ times present annual interest on first mortgage debt.

Territory embraces important industrial district, northeast of Bethlehem, Pa., and about 75 miles from both New York City and Philadelphia.

Efficient management; satisfactory franchises without limit of time; sinking fund acquires 60% of all present first mortgage debt; carefully drawn protective provisions as to additional issue.

At 90 and accrued interest the yield is 5.80%. It is a sound investment with a good yield. We shall be glad to send you a descriptive circular.

Lee, Higginson & Co.
Established 1848
44, State Street, Boston
New York Chicago

Higginson & Co.
80 Lombard Street, London, E. C. 3

GERMAN OUTPUT OF ZINC AND LEAD HIGH DESPITE OBSTACLES

BERLIN, June 11—Germany is producing 60,000 metric tons of lead annually, despite transportation difficulties and coal shortage. All smelters are working except the Rhein Nassau Company, a branch of Stolberg Works, which with them produced last year 22,735 tons of soft lead, 9217 of pig iron and 1689 of refined zinc. The production of zinc ores totals 200,000 tons annually.

German zinc smelters are producing about 100,000 metric tons annually, including 70,000 from Upper Silesia. Available stocks of zinc approximate 10,000 tons, mostly accumulated in the Ruhr, though there is extensive smuggling into unoccupied Germany. Tin stocks are between 500 and 800 metric tons. There is almost no antimony, and an insignificant stock of tungsten at Hamburg.

Public Utilities Earnings

MANILA ELECTRIC

May:	1923	1922
Gross	$274,381	$273,218
Expenses	140,377	159,900
Net	140,377	159,900
Gross—year	3,578,746	3,645,045
Expenses	1,851,425	2,050,826
Net	1,088,026	1,000,261

STEEL & TUBE CO. OF AMERICA

CHICAGO, June 9—The Steel & Tube Company of America reports net earnings, after taxes and charges, for the first quarter of 1923 of $2,207,415.

CHEERFULNESS IS STILL THE RULE IN MIDDLE WEST

Agricultural Element Provides Substantial Purchasing Power —Labor Disquieted

CHICAGO, June 11 (Special)—Merchants who are attending the semi-annual pre-inventory clearance sales arranged by the Chicago wholesalers and jobbers for this week bring reassuring reports of sentiment in their localities.

Although prices of hogs are the lowest in eight years, and wheat is hovering uncomfortably close to the dollar mark, the outlook for the season's crop yields is so good that farmers are supplying their needs of merchandise on a liberal scale, notwithstanding the prospect of diminished returns for their products.

The hot spell earlier in the month permitted a satisfactory completion of seeding operations, and since then there have been copious rains, making ideal growing conditions.

Cheerfulness as to the retail trade outlook is reflected in the purchases by merchants, and indications are that the turnover in this year's special sales will exceed that of last June. Low rates made by the railroads for the occasion have attracted many buyers besides storekeepers, which is benefiting the retail trade also. The combination promises a busy week both in State Street and in the wholesale markets.

The threatening street car labor situation has exerted a depressing influence on traction securities in the last week. The street car stocks are so near the vanishing point that price changes have not been important, but in bonds losses of 1 to 2 points have been recorded on moderate selling. Mayor Dever's conferences with both sides have brought arbitration nearer, and there is a good prospect that today's meetings may clear the way for avoidance of a strike.

In connection with the labor controversy an impressive statement of wages and living costs has been compiled by Henry A. Blair, president of the Chicago Surface Lines. It shows that in a list of 14 trades, all skilled, in Chicago, the advance in wages since 1914 has been from 66½ to 92 per cent. As against this the trainmen, conductors, and motormen on the surface lines have had an advance of 119 per cent, the highest in the country, while the cost of living in Chicago shows an increase over 1914 of 68 per cent.

BIG EQUIPMENT ORDER

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—An order for 30 Mikado railway engines has been placed by the Atchison road with the Baldwin Locomotive concern for delivery in the last quarter of this year, is the largest single order received in some weeks, although there has been a steady demand for single engines as well as parts and supplies.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University in his weekly index number service shows the average movement, from week to week (1) of the wholesale prices of 200 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money.

Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913. (Thus the peak of prices in May, 1920, exceeds pre-war prices, on the average, by 147 per cent, i. e., a dollar was worth 40.5 pre-war cents):

	Index number	Purchasing power
1913	100	100
1920		
May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922		
January (low)	138	72.5
1923		
January, average	157	63.7
February, average	162	61.7
March, average	166	60.2
First quarter average	161	62.0
April, average	167	59.9
May, week ended May 4	165	60.7
May, week ended May 11	164	61.1
May, week ended May 18	163	61.1
May, week ended May 25	162	61.9
May average	163	61.5
June, week ended June 1	160	62.6
June, week ended June 8	160	62.4

(Copyright, Irving Fisher, 1923)

DODGE BROTHERS' REPORT

DETROIT, June 11—The financial statement of Dodge Brothers, as of June 30, 1922, filed with the Secretary of State of Michigan, shows total assets of $50,810,963; cash, $16,135,404; notes and accounts receivable, $11,682,802; accounts and other obligations payable, $10,385,924; surplus $40,425,039.

$25,000,000

Austrian Government Guaranteed Loan
1923-1943
Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1923 Interest payable June 1 and December 1 Due June 1, 1943

Subject to redemption at par as a whole on any interest date after June 1, 1934, and in part through the Sinking Fund in any year. Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.

Principal and interest payable in New York at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any Austrian taxes, present or future.

Guaranteed severally as to principal, interest and redemption payments, in the proportion stated below, by the Governments of Great Britain, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

Before each issue forming part of the Loan is made, every guarantor State will deposit with the National Bank of Switzerland in the name of the Trustees its own bonds of like tenor and currency to cover the amount of its guaranty in respect of such issue. Thus, dollar bonds of the several States by which the service of this issue is guaranteed will be held by the National Bank of Switzerland in the name of the Trustees.

These Bonds are part of an International Loan to be issued in Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Austria and the United States of America in bonds of various denominations and in various currencies for amounts sufficient to yield in the aggregate an effective sum equivalent to 630,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns, or about $126,000,000.

The Bonds are to be secured by a first charge on the gross receipts of the Austrian customs and tobacco monopoly, which, for the first five months of 1923, have been at the rate of 150,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns (about $30,000,000) per annum, whereas interest charges and sinking fund sufficient to amortize the Loan by maturity will not exceed 67,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns (about $13,600,000) per annum.

The Austrian Government covenants to pay during the life of the Loan a fixed annual sum which, after deducting the annual interest on the Bonds at the time outstanding, is to be sufficient to redeem the entire Loan in annual installments by maturity. The quota available for amortization of the American issue, increasing from about $600,000 in the first year to about $2,200,000 in the last year, will be used in the redemption of Bonds of the American issue by lot at 100% and accrued interest, or, if the Austrian Government should so elect, in the purchase of Bonds in the market, if obtainable at less than 100% and accrued interest.

GUARANTIES

Of the total authorized Loan, bonds to the amount required to yield an effective sum equivalent to not more than 585,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns (of which the present issue of guaranteed dollar bonds forms part) are guaranteed as to principal, interest and redemption payments by the undermentioned States to the extent in each case of the proportion stated:

Great Britain	to the extent of 24½%	Belgium	to the extent of 2%
France	" " " 24½%	Sweden	" " " 2%
Czecho-Slovakia	" " " 24½%	Denmark	" " " 1%
Italy	" " " 20½%	Holland	" " " 1%
Total	100%		

In addition to the sum of 585,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns thus obtained, a further amount of upwards of 45,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns will be made available through advances to be made by the Swiss and Spanish Governments as part of the authorized total of this Loan. These amounts together are now estimated to be sufficient for the requirements of the Austrian Government. The advances above described will rank equally on the pledged revenues, but will not have the Government guaranties.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, AT 90% AND ACCRUED INTEREST, TO YIELD OVER 8 PER CENT.

All orders will be received subject to the issue and delivery to us of the Bonds as planned, and to the approval by our counsel of their form and execution. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York funds to their order, on or about June 26, 1923. Trust Receipts will be delivered pending the preparation of the definitive Bonds.

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Complete descriptive circular may be had on application to the undersigned

J. P. Morgan & Co.
First National Bank, New York
Guaranty Company of New York
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc.
First National Bank of Boston

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
The National City Company
Bankers Trust Company, New York
Lee, Higginson & Co.
Dillon, Read & Co.
National Shawmut Bank

Old Colony Trust Company
Brown Brothers & Co.
Hornblower & Weeks
Parkinson & Burr
Hayden, Stone & Co.
White, Weld & Co.
Merrill, Oldham & Co.
Blodget & Co.
E. H. Rollins & Sons
Estabrook & Co.
Jackson & Curtis

June 11, 1923

RAIL ISSUES AGAIN ACTIVE IN THE MARKET

General Tone Is Irregular and Trading of Limited Proportions

Prices displayed a strong tone at the opening of today's New York Stock Market. Heavy buying of the rails, particularly the low-priced issues, was again the feature but a good demand also was noted for steels, equipments and other standard issues.

Gains of a point or more were recorded by Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Western, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Colorado Southern, Corn Products and Crucible Steel. Rails retained leadership of the market and their strength imparted a firm tone to most industrials. Southern Railway touched a new top. Corn products extended its gain to 2 points and Fleischmann and Public Service of New Jersey each advanced a point.

Foreign exchanges opened slightly easier.

Rails in Demand

Buying of low-priced rails, particularly those in which favorable dividend developments are expected, continued throughout the morning, with orders from western points an important factor. Strength of those issues was used as a cover for bear selling and profit-taking in the oil and shipping shares. General Asphalt fell 2¾ to a new low for the year, and California Petroleum, Cosden and Sinclair yielded a point or more.

American International Corporation and American Ship & Commerce also touched new bottoms, dropping a point or so, as did Marine preferred and Atlantic Gulf & West Indies.

Call money opened at 4¾ per cent.

With new orders in various industries falling off, prices of speculative industrial shares continued to adjust themselves to a lowel level in the early afternoon. Weakness was most pronounced in the sugars, steels and oils, with heaviness developing in some of the railroads, Atchison, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Texas & Pacific and Pere Marquette selling 1 to 1½ points below Saturday's closing.

Foreign Bonds Yield

Foreign Government bonds showed a tendency to yield in the early trading today, Serbian 8s dropping 5 points because of the revolution in Bulgaria. South American issues also were slightly off. United States Government bonds were firm.

Railroad mortgages continued in demand, but advances generally were small. Frisco adjustment 6s gained 1¼ and the income 6s about a point. Chicago Railway 5s moved up a point. A gain of 1⅜ by Virginia Carolina Chemical 7½s, with warrants, was the only outstanding change among the industrials.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC'S YEAR

Net Income for Twelve Months $11.50 a Share for Common Stock

The report of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for the year 1922, just issued, shows that the company in that period maintained the steady gain in business and income that has marked its activities for the last eight years.

Net income for the 12 months, after interest and depreciation allowances, totaled $6,587,159, equal to $11.50 a share on the outstanding common stock. This compares with earnings in 1921 of $4,969,230, the equivalent of $8.34 a common share.

The gross operating revenue of the company reached a new peak in 1922, at $38,593,562, an increase of $1,654,088 as compared with 1921, or 4.5 per cent.

An analysis of the operating results shows that there was an increase in the number of kilowatt hours supplied amounting to 76,301,370, or 7.47 per cent. Gas electric sales show a somewhat larger gain than the money return of the company because of the fact that rate revisions cut into the latter.

Plants and properties of Pacific Gas & Electric are valued in the balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last at $200,250,877. During the 17 years since its organization the company has increased its plant account, the report shows, by $127,471,043, through construction and the acquisition of new properties.

The capitalization aggregated $197,600,107 at the close of 1922, in stocks and bonds, owned by 58,000 investors, of whom 40,000 resided in California.

During the year under review the company sold more than $10,000,000 of its first preferred 6 per cent stock to more than 9000 customers, under its "customer ownership" policy.

LONDON MONEY SUPERIORITY

LONDON, June 9—In a fortnightly letter of W. J. Wollman & Co. it is pointed out that London's superiority over New York as a money market is partly due to the long liberal views of the London banker, who "believes that more is gained by giving assistance to the legitimate demands of commerce and rendering helpful banking service than by looking at the immediate profit that can be obtained."

CHICAGO BUSINESS GAINS

CHICAGO, June 11—The statement of the Chicago Clearing House shows an almost unbroken succession of increases in the monthly business scale from the first quarter of 1922, through May of this year. The comparative statement shows clearings for the first five months of 1923 at $13,415,044,209, compared with $11,096,820,715 for the similar period last year, and $10,980,166,213 for 1921.

PORTLAND, ORE., BONDS

Harris, Forbes & Co. have just purchased an issue of $2,200,000 4½ per cent refunding water bonds of the city of Portland, Ore., which are being offered on a 4.40 per cent to 4.35 per cent basis.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last June 11	Last June 9
Ajax Rubber	11	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
Alaska Jun	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
Allied Chem	71⅝	71⅝	70	70	71¼
Allied Chem pf	109½	109¼	109½	109½	....
Allis Chalm pf	93	93	93	93	93
Am Ag Ch pf	43½	43¼	43¼	43¼	42¾
Am Beet Sug	37½	37½	37	37	....
Am Bosch	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	....
Am Can	100½	100¾	99¾	99¾	100¾
Am Car & F	170	170	170	170	....
Am Cot Oil	7½	7½	7¼	7½	7
Am Express	99	99	98	98	97
Am Hide & L	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
Am H & L pf	43½	43¾	43¾	43½	....
Am Inter Corp	22¼	22¼	21½	21½	22¾
Am Loco	143	143	141	143	142½
Am Metals	46	46	46	46	....
Am Ship & C	13½	13½	12½	12½	13¾
Am Sm & R	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾	62¾
Am Smelt pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	97⅝
Am Steel Fdys	37½	37½	36½	36½	37
Am Sugar	73½	74	72¾	73	74
Am Tel & Tel	124⅝	124⅝	124¾	124⅝	124¾
Am W W 6% pf	62	62	62	62	61⅜
Am Woolen	92½	92¾	92	92	92¾
Am Woolen pf	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	101½
Am Zinc	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	....
Anaconda	46	46	45½	45¾	45⅞
Assoc Dry Gds	78½	79¾	78½	79¾	....
Asso D G 2d pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	....
Atl Birm & A	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝	....
Atl Co Line	120¾	122	119½	121¼	119¾
Atl G & W I	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	18½
Atchison	103¾	103¾	102	102½	103¾
Atchison pf	90	90½	90	90½	89½
Auto Knitter	23½	23½	23½	23½	....
Baldwin	133½	133¼	131½	132½	132¼
Baldwin pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	....
Balt & Ohio	52½	52½	51¾	52½	51¾
Balt & Ohio pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Batopilas Min	¾	¾	¾	¾	....
Beth Steel	53¼	53¾	52½	52¾	53⅞
Beth Steel pf n	90¾	91½	90¾	91½	90¼
Brown Shoe	56	56	56	56	55½
Brunswick Tr	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	....
Burns Bros B	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Butte Cop & Z	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
Butte & Sup	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	25
Callahan Min	7	7	7	7	....
Cal Pack	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	....
Cal Petrol	108½	110½	106⅝	110½	108½
Cal Petrol pf	107	107	107	107	107½
Cal Petrol new	26½	27⅛	26½	27⅛	26¾
Can Pac	154¾	155	154¾	155	154¾
Cent Leath pf	64⅞	64¾	64¾	64¾	64½
Cerro de Pasco	43¼	43¾	43	43	43¾
Chandler Mot	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	60¾
Ches & Ohio	65¾	65⅞	65¾	65⅞	66
Ches & Ohio pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅝
Chic & Alton	3	3½	3	3½	2⅞
Chic & Alton pf	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
C & E Ill new	35	35¼	35	35	34
C & E Ill pf	60	60	60	60	....
Chi Gt West	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5½
Chi Gt West pf	14½	14½	14	14	13⅞
C M & St P	23¾	23½	23	23	23½
C M & St P pf	40½	41	40¼	40¼	40⅞
Chi & N W	81¾	81¾	80¾	80¾	81½
C R I & Pac	33½	33¼	32¾	33¼	33
C R I&P 6% pr	80	80	79½	79¾	78
C R I & 7% pf	88	88	88	88	87
C C C & St L	90½	91	90½	91	90¼
Chile Copper	27¼	27⅜	27½	27½	26½
Chino Copper	23½	23½	23½	23½	23
Cluett Pea pf	105	105	105	105	....
Col Fuel	34	34	33¾	33¾	34¾
Col Gas wi	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	....
Col South	36	36½	35½	35½	35
Col Graph	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Comp-Tab-Rec	73½	73½	73½	73½	....
Con Gas	62½	62½	62½	62¼	62¾
Consol Textile	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¾
Cont Can	45⅞	46	45½	45½	46½
Cont Motors	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¾
Corn Products	133	133½	132½	132½	132
Cosden Co	47¾	47¾	46½	47¾	48
Crucible	74	74½	73	73	73
Cuba Cane	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
Cuba C S pf	51½	51½	47¾	51	51½
Cuban Am Sug	32	32	30¾	31¾	31½
Cuyamel Fru	64	64	63¾	64	63½
Davison Chem	30½	31½	30½	31½	30
Deere & Co pf	69	69	69	69	....
Detroit Edison	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
Det Edison rts	¼	¼	¼	¼	....
Dome Mines	38½	38½	38½	38½	38
Dul S S & A	3	3½	3	3½	....
Dul S S & A pf	5	5	5	5	....
Dupont Co	125¾	126	125¾	126	....
Elk Horn Coal	16½	16½	16	16	....
El Stor Bat	61	61	60½	60½	60¾
End Johnson	69½	69½	69½	69½	....
Erie	13½	13½	13	13	13¾
Erie 1st pf	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	21
Erie 2d pf	16	16½	15½	15½	15¾
Famous Play	80	80	80	80	79¾
Fifth Ave Bus	8¾	9	8¾	9	....
Fisher Body	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾	....
Fisher of O pf	100	100	100	100	....
Fisk Rubber	10½	10½	10½	10½	11¼
Fleischmann	45¾	46¾	45	45¾	44¾
Foundation Co	70½	70½	70½	70½	70
Freeport Tex	14	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
Gen Asphalt	33	33	30¼	31½	33¼
Gen Electric	178	180¼	178	180¼	....
Gen Elec Spec	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	....
Gen Motors	14½	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
Gimbel Bros pf	100	100	100	100	....
Goodrich	31½	31½	30½	30½	....
Goodyear pr pf	96¾	97	96¾	97	97½
Granby	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	....
Great Nor Ore	28½	28½	28½	28¾	....
Great Nor pf	74½	74⅞	74	74	74
Guantanamo S	8⅛	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	....
Gulf M & N	17	17½	17	17¼	....
Gulf M & N pf	52¼	54	52¼	53¼	52
Gulf Steel	85	85¾	84½	84¾	84¾
Hayes Wheel	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	37¾	37½
Hendee Mfg	16	16	16	16	....
Homestake	65	65	65	65	65
Houston Oil	62½	62½	62½	62½	63½
Hudson Motor	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	25
Hydraulic Stl	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¾
Hydraulic pf	14	14	14	14	....
Illinois Cent	112½	112½	111¾	111¾	112½
Indian Ref	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	....
Int Comb Eng	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	....
Int & Gt Nor	23	23½	23	23½	22¾
Inter Harv Co	76¾	77½	75¾	77½	77¼
Inter M M pf	28	28	27½	27½	....
Inter Nickel	14½	15	14½	15	14½
Ind Oil & Gas	7½	7½	7½	7¾	8¼
Inter Paper	43½	43½	43½	44½	....
Inland Steel pf	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	103¾
Invincible Oil	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
Iron Products	44	44	44	44	....
Island O & Tr	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Jon & Lough pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	....
Kan City So	22½	22⅝	22	22½	22½
Kan & Gulf	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Kelly Spring	44⅝	45	43¾	44¼	45
Kennecott	37	37	36	36	36½
Keystone Tire	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
Kinney Co	63¾	63⅝	63½	63½	63¼
Kresge S S	230	230	230	230	....
Laclede Gas	88	88	88	88	89⅝
Lee Rubber	24	24	24	24	24¾
Lehigh Valley	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	62½
Lima Loco	66	66¼	66	66¼	66⅝
Loews Inc	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Louis & Nash	92½	92	90½	90½	91¾
Mack Truck	80	80	79½	79½	80
Mack 1st pf	94	94	94	94	....
Macy & Co	62	62	62	62	....
Mallinson	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
Man M G	42½	42½	42½	42½	41½
Man Shirt Co	45½	46½	45½	46½	46
Manila Elec	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	....
Marland Oil	42½	42¾	41⅞	42¼	42½
Marland Oil rts	½	½	½	½	½
Math Alkali	49	49	49	49	48¼
Max Mot B	15½	15½	15½	15½	16½
May Dept Strs	84	85	84	85	84
McIntyre Por	18½	19	18½	19½	18½
Mex Seaboard	17¼	17¼	17	17	17½
Mex Seabd ctf	16½	16½	16¼	16½	16½
Miami	26	26	26	26	....
Mid States Oil	9	9	8½	8½	9
Minn & St L	7¼	7¼	7	7	7
M K & T new	13½	14	13½	13¼	13¾
M K & T pf new	36¾	37½	36¼	37	36½
Mo Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Mo Pacific pf	41½	41½	41	41¼	40¾
Mont Power	66	66	65¼	65¼	....
Mont-Ward	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Moon Motor	26	26¾	26	26¾	26¾
Mother Lode C	9¾	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9½
Nash Mot pf A	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	....
Nat Acme	13	13	13	13	12½
Nat Biscuit	41½	41½	41½	41½	41
Nat En & St	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	65
Nat Lead	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	....
N Ry of M pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	....
Nevada Cons	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
N O T & Mex	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	96¼
N Y Air Br A	49	49	49	49	....
N Y Central	102¾	102¼	101¾	101¾	102¼
N Y Dock pf	49	49	48¾	48¾	....
N Y N H & H	18¾	18¼	18¾	18½	18¾
N Y O & W	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	17½
N Y Shipping	12	12	12	12	12
Norf & West	110¾	110¾	110	110	109½
North America	21	21	20¾	20¾	21½
Northern Pac	74¾	74¾	74	74¾	74¾
Ohio B & B	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾	....
Okla Pr & Rf	1½	1½	1½	1½	2
Orpheum Cir	19	19	19	19	....
Otis Elevator	126	126½	126	126½	126
Otis Steel	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Owens Bottle	44¾	44¾	44½	44½	....
Pac Gas & El	79½	79½	79	79	79½
Pacific Oil	36½	36½	36	36½	36½
Packard	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Pan-Am Petrol	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Pan-Am Pet B	69¼	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾
Parish & Bing	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Pennsylvania	44½	45	44¾	45	44¾
Penn Seaboard	4	4	3½	4	4¼
Peoples Gas	93¾	93¾	93½	93¾	....
Peo & East	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾
Pere Marq	47¼	47¼	46	46½	47
Phila Co	48	48	48	48	47¾
Phila Co pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	....
Phillips Pet	49½	49½	48¾	49½	49½
Pierce Oil	3½	3½	3½	3½	....
Pierce Oil pf	31½	31¼	31½	31½	....
Pitts & W Va	46¼	46¼	45¼	45¾	46
Postum Cer	104½	104½	104½	104½	105
Pr Steel Car	65½	65½	65	65	65½
Prod & Ref	41½	41½	41	41¼	41¾
Pub Ser Cor	96½	96½	96½	97½	96
Pub S C new	48¾	49	48½	48½	48½
Pullman	120½	120½	120	120	120
Punta Sugar	59	59	56	57¼	58¾
Pure Oil	19½	20½	19½	20½	19½
Ry St Spring	113	113	113	113	....
Rap Tr w i	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	....
Rap Tr pf w i	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	....
Ray Consol	13	13	13	13	....
Reading	77¾	78¼	76⅝	77¼	77¾
Rep I & Steel	51½	51½	50½	50⅝	51¼
Replogle Steel	19	19	19	19	....
Reynolds Spr	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
Royal Dutch	48¾	48¾	48	48	47¾
Rutland R R pf	36½	36	35	36	35½
St Joseph Lead	19½	19½	19½	19½	....
St L S F	24½	24½	23½	23½	23¾
St L S F pf	48½	48¾	47	47	48
St L & S W	34½	34½	33½	34½	34
St L & S W pf	62¾	62¾	61½	62	61½
Savage Arms	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	23
Seabd A L	7	7	6½	6½	7
Seabd A L pf	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
Sears-Roebuck	78	78	78	78	78
Shell Union O	17½	17½	17	17½	17½
Simmons Co	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	30
Simms Pet Co	9½	9½	9¾	9½	10
Sinclair	28¼	28¼	27¾	28¼	28½
Sinclair pf	95¾	95½	95½	95½	....
Skelly Oil	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾	23¾
Sloss-Sheffield	49½	49¾	49	49½	....
Sou Pacific	91½	91½	90¼	91	91½
Southern Ry	36¾	37½	35½	37¼	36
South Ry pf	68	68¾	67½	68¾	67½
S O of Cal	53½	53¾	53½	53¾	53½
S O of N J	34	34½	33¾	34	33¾
Steel & Tube pf	103¾	103¾	102½	103¾	103¾
Stewart-Warn	93	93¼	92	92	93
Stromb-Carb	71½	71⅞	71⅝	71¾	72¼
Studebaker	112½	112½	111¾	112	112½
Submarine Bt	10¾	11	10¾	11	11
Tenn Copper	10	10½	10	10½	10
Texas Co	44½	44¾	43½	44¾	44¾
Tex Gulf Sulp	60	60½	60	60¾	....
Tex Pac C & O	14¼	14¼	13¾	14¼	14
Tex & Pac	24¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	24¾
Timken	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	38¾
Transcon Oil	7½	7½	6⅞	7¼	7¼
Twin C T R	77½	77½	77½	77½	76¾
Under Type rts	1¾	1¾	1¼	1½	1½
Un Bag & P	69	69	69	69	....
Union Pac	137¾	138¼	137¾	137¾	137¼
Union Pac pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	....
United Fruit	170⅝	171	170½	171	....
Un Ry I Co	14	14	14	14	13
Un Ry I Co pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	....
U S Hoffman	18½	18½	18½	18½	18¼
U S R & Imp	99¾	99¾	99	99¾	....
U S R & I pf wi	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	....
U S Rubber	51	51	50½	51	51½
U S Rubber 1st	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	99¾
U S Sm & Ref	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	....
U S Steel	96¾	96¾	95¾	96½	96¾
U S Steel pf	118	118	118	118	117¾
Utah Copper	65¼	65½	64	64¾	65½
Utah Securities	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	19½
Vanadium	33½	33½	33½	33½	....
Vir C Chem	9½	9½	9½	9½	....
Vir C Chem pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	....
Vivaudou	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	19¾
Wabash	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾	10
Wabash pf A	31½	31⅞	31	31½	31
Wabash B	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
Waldorf (new)	17½	17½	17½	17½	....
Wes Maryland	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	12½
Wes Md 2d pf	25½	26	25½	25⅞	25½
Western Pac	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	18¾
W Pacific pf	60	60	60	60	....
W Union Tel	108	108½	108	108½	108
Westinghouse	56¾	57½	56½	57⅜	56½
Wheel & L E	9½	9½	9½	9¾	9¾
Wh Eagle Oil	26½	26½	25½	26¾	26¾
White Motor	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	53
Willys-Overld	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
Willys-Ovid pf	62	62	62	62	63
Wilson & Co	26½	26½	26½	26¼	....
Woolworth	230	230½	230	238	228
Wright Aero	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	....

*Ex-dividend.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States Treasury reports an increase of 30 cents in the per capita circulation of the money in the country during May to $42.34, or a total of $4,705,923,899.

A Washington "special" says a further revision of the Federal Reserve Act, with particular reference to the reorganization of the Reserve Board, is to be given a place high up in the farm bloc's legislative program in the next United States Congress. It is claimed that bank deposits show the right of the agrarians to three of the eight members.

Bank debits for the week ended June 6 totaled $10,183,000,000, an increase of $2,330,000,000, or 29.7 per cent, over the previous week. The large increase reflects in part the customary end-of-the-month swelling of debits. There were also only five business days in the previous week.

Wool exports from Melbourne, Australia, for 10 months ended April 30, were 2,155,000 bales Australian and 564,000 bales New Zealand, compared with 2,093,000 bales Australian and 713,000 bales New Zealand for the similar period a year ago.

The flow of gold into India is causing more concern in many circles than the abundance of gold in the United States. In the case of India, all but a small part of the gold which enters disappears entirely from the international market. It is estimated that there is now in India more than $2,500,000,000 in gold. This represents the accumulation of 7000 years.

By the last return received the floating debt of the British Government had been reduced £165,345,000 from the similar date last year. Since ending of the last fiscal year on March 31 the reduction has been £24,997,000.

The production of crude petroleum in Rumania during the first quarter of 1923 totaled 383,421 metric tons, or about 20 per cent more than the corresponding period of 1921.

The London Bankers' Magazine computes that, on basis of 100 for December, 1921, the average value of British railway shares on London Stock Exchange had risen to 113.3 in April, 1922, and to 115.1 last October. In April of the present year, after a continuous advance since October, the average was 119.

The American Sheet Tin & Plate Co. shipped more tin plate last month than in any preceding May in its history, barring 1918, when there was wartime pressure, and even at that, last month's shipments were only 10,000 boxes less than record then made.

In a Bradford, Eng., "special" to the Daily News Record, William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, says: "It is difficult to predict when the present demand for fine wools will recede. I anticipate that the American public will be called upon to pay appreciably higher prices for fabrics next season."

About £650,000,000 has been realized by the British Disposal Board from sales of surplus war stores and materials. The board, appointed in 1919, has terminated its work, and the remaining surplus, estimated at £10,000,000, will be disposed of through the British Admiralty, War Office and other Government departments.

The output of soft coal week ended June 2 estimated at 10,659,000 tons, a decrease of 990,000 tons from the preceding week; anthracite, 1,606,000 tons, compared with 1,956,000 tons in the preceding week.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	80	80
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	96	95¾
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '28	96½	96¾
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	99¾	99¾
Am Chain deb 6s 1933	95½	95½
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	64¾	64¾
Am Republics 6s '37	89	89
Am Smelt & R 5s ser A 1947	91¾	91¼
Am Smelt & R 6s B 1947	101¼	101¼
Am Sugar 6s '37	102½	102
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s '29	93	91¾
Am Tel & Tel clt 5s '46	97½	97¼
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	116¾	116¼
Am Writing Paper 6s '39	71¼	71
Anaconda 6s '53	97¼	97
Anaconda 7s '38	101¾	101¼
Anton Jurgens M 6s '47	84½	84¼
Armour 4½s '39	85	85
A T & S F 4s '09 reg	79½	79¼
A T & S F adj 4s '95	80¾	80¾
A T & S F gen 4s '95	88¼	88
Atl Coast Line 4s '52	87½	87½
Atl C L (L & N) clt 4s '52	81¾	81¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98½	98½
Atl & Birm 4s '23	68	68
Austin & Nwn 7s wi	91½	90½
B & O p l 3½s '25	95⅝	95¾
B & O P L E & W Va 4s '41	75	75
B & O cv 4½s '33	80½	80½
B & O ref 5s '95	82	81¾
B & O 6s '29	100¾	98½
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	94½	94¼
Barndall 8s A '31	99	98½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '44	97½	97½
Beth Steel 1st 5s '26	98⅝	98⅝
Beth Steel fd 5s '42	95½	95½
Beth Steel 5½s '53 wi	91½	91½
Beth Steel 6s A '48	99	99
Bklyn Ed 6s ser B '30	103	103
Bklyn Ed 7s Ser D '40	108½	108½
Bklyn R T 5s ct of dep '45	76½	76¼
Bklyn R T 7s '21	93½	93½
Bklyn R T 7s ct of dep st	89	89
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	102¾	102¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	90	90
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	97¼	97¼
Camagney Sugar 7s '42	99	99
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	113	113
Canadian Pac deb 4s perp	79⅝	79⅝
Caro Clinch & O 6s	97¼	97
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	85½	85½
Cerro de Pasco cvt 8s '31	131	130½
C & O 4½s '30	88½	88
C & O 4½s '93	84¾	84¾
C & O cv 5s '46	90	89¾
Chi B & Q (Neb Ext) 4s '27	96¼	96¼
C B & Q 5s Ser A '71	99½	99½
Chi & Alton rf 3s '49	52½	52½
Chi & Alt 3½s '50	30¼	30½
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	79¾	79
Chi & Nwn 3½s	73¾	73¾
Chi & Nwn 6½s '36	108½	108½
Chi & W Ind 4s '52	72¾	72½
Chi City Con Ry 5s	58	58
Chi Gr West 4s '59	51	50½
Chi Ind & L 5s '66	80½	80½
Chi Ind & L 6s '66	96¼	95¾
Chi Ind & So 4s '56	82½	82½
Ch M & Pug Sd 4s, 1949	62½	62½
C M & St P 4s '25	82¾	82¾
C M & St P deb 4s '34	61½	61½
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	66½	66
C M & St P rf 4½s 2014	60½	60½
C M & St P cv 5s B	68¾	68¾
Chicago Railway 5s '27	80	79¾
C R I & Pac rf 4s '34	78½	78½
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	100	100
Chi Union Sta 6½s '63	113½	113½
Cincinnati Gas 5s '56	99½	99½
C C C & St L rf 6s A '20	101½	101¼
Cleve Un Term 5½s '72	103	103
Col & South 1st 4s '29	92½	92½
Colum Gas 1st 5s sta '27	96⅞	96⅞
Consumers' Pwr ct 5s '52	88½	88
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	91	91
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	94¾	94½
Cuban-Am-Sug 8s '31	107½	107½
Cuba R R 1st 5s '53	86½	86½
Del & Hudson pf 4s '43	87½	87½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	93	93
Den & Rio G fd 5s '55	52½	52½
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35	43½	43½
Detroit Ed 5s '33	98¾	98¾
Detroit Ed rf 5s '40	96¾	96¾
Detroit Ed 6s '40	103¾	103½
Det Tunnel 4½s	87½	87½
Diamond Match 7½s '35	106¼	106
Dom I & St 5s '39	82½	82½
Du Pont 7½s '32	107¼	107
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	103	103
Duquesne Lt deb 7½s '36	107	107
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	102½	102½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	93½	93½
Erie cv 4s A 53	50½	50½
Erie cv 4s B '53	50¾	49¾
Erie cv 4s D '53	52½	52½
Erie gen lien 4s '97	49½	49
Erie pr lien 4s '90	57½	57½
Fonda Johnston & Co 4½s '52	69½	69½
Fort St Union Depot, 4½s	81	81
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	100¾	100¾
Gen Refractories 6s '36	98½	98¼
Goodyear deb 8s '31	104½	104½
Goodyear ar f 8s '41	117	117
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 6s '36	104¼	104¼
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 7s '40	113½	113½
Great Northern 1st 4½s '61	91	90
Great Nor 5½s '25	100½	100
Great Nor 7s '36	109	108¾
Green Bay & West deb B	9	9
Gulf & Ship Is 5s '52	80	80
Havana Elec Ry L & P 5s '54	85	85
Hershey Choc 6s '42	98	97½
Hud & Man rf 5s '57	80⅜	80⅜
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	59½	59½
Humble O & R deb 5½s '32	97½	97½
Ill Cent 4s '53	80½	80¼
Ill C C St L & N O jt 5s '63	95	95
Ill Cent 5½s '34	101¼	101¼
Int & Gt Nor ad 6s '52	44	43½
Int & Gt Nor 6s wi	91¾	91½
Int M Marine 6s '41	83⅞	83¾
Inter-Met XVI ctf sta 4½s	1¼	1¼
Int Paper ref 5s B '47	85½	85¼
Inter R T ref 5s '66	65½	65¼
Inter R T ref sta	65½	65¼
Inter R T 6s '32	64	63½
Inter R T 7s '32	90½	90½
Iowa Central ref 4s '51	33½	33½
Kan City So 5s '50	85½	85½
Kansas City Power 5s	89½	89½
Kansas Gas 6s '52	95½	95
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	108½	108¼
Laclede Gas 1st 5s '49	93½	93
Lake Shore & M S 3½s reg	76½	76½
Lehigh Val 6s '28	102	102
Louisville & Nash 7s '30	107	107
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	98¾	98¾
Man Railway cn 4s '90	62	62
Market St Ry cn 5s '24	93½	93½
Marland Oil 7½s B '31	100	100
Marland Oil 8s '31 with war	124	124
Mer & Mfrs Ex 7s '49	98	98
Met Edison 6s	96½	96
Midvale cv 5s '36	87½	87¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '26	99	99
Mil El Ry Lt 5s '61	85½	85½
Minn & St Louis 4s '49	37⅞	37⅞
Minn & St Louis fd 5s '62	37½	37½
Minn St P & S S M 5s '26	101	101
Mo Kan & Tex aj 5s '67	54	53
Mo K & T 5s ser A '62	78	77¾
Mo K & T 4s B '62	64¼	64¼
Mo Pac rf 5s '26	95½	95½
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	58	57¾
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	94½	94½
Montana Power 5s '43	97	97
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	95	95
Nat Tube 5s '52	99	99
N O T & M inc 5s '35	78	78
N O T & M 6s '25	101	100¾
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	94	94
N Y Cent 3½s '97	74¾	74½
N Y Cent cn 4s '98	81	80¾
N Y Cent 4s '42	86½	86½
N Y Cent deb 4s '34	89¼	89¼
N Y Cent 4½s '60	86½	86½
N Y Cent 5s Ser C 2013	96⅝	96⅝
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	106	105
N Y Chi & St L 6s '31	100¼	100¼
N Y Edison 6½s '41	109½	109½
N Y Ont & W 4s '92	65¾	65¾
N Y N H & H 6s '48	65	65
N Y N H & H ext deb 7s fcs '25	64¾	64¾
N Y N H & H ext deb 7s '25	67½	67½
N Y Ry 4s ctf of deb	5¼	5¼
N Y Tel 4½s '29	93½	93½
N Y Tel 6s '41	105¼	105¼
N Y Tel 6s '49	106½	106½
N Y W & B 4½s '46	42½	42½
Niagara Falls P 6s '33	103	103
Norf & West 4s '96	88⅜	88⅜
Norf & West cv 4½s '38	113¾	112½
Nor Am Edison 6s '52	93	93
Nor Ohio T & L 6s	92½	92½
Nor Pacific 4s '97	84⅝	84⅝
Nor Pac 5s ctf 2047	96¼	96
Nor Pac 6s 2047	108½	108¼
Nor States P 5s '41	91	91
Nor States Power 6s	101½	101¼
North-W Bell 7s '41	107⅝	107⅝
Ohio Pub Serv 6s 9½s	42¼	42¼
Ore S Line 5s '46	101¾	101½
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	79½	79½
Oriental Dev '53 wi	92¼	92½
Otis Steel 1st 7½s '47	93¼	93½
Otis Steel 8s Ser A '41	99¼	99¼
Pac G & E 5s '42	91½	91½
Pac Power 5s '30	91½	91¼
Pac T & T fd 5s '52	91½	91½
Pac T & T 5s '37	96½	96½
Penn R R gm 4½s '65	90¾	90¾
Penn R R cn 4½s '60	96½	96½
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	100	99⅝
Penn R R 6½s '36	108¼	107¾
Peoria & E inc 4s '90	25½	25½
Peoria & E 1st 4s '49	72¾	71⅞
Pere Marq 5s A '56	95½	95½
Philadelphia Co ref 6s '44	100½	100½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	43½	43½
Pierce-Arrow deb 8s '43	96¼	96¼
P C C & St L 4½s A	94½	94½
P C C & St L 4½s B '63	94½	94½
P C C & St L 5s A '70	96¼	96¼
Pub Serv N J 5s '59	84½	84½
Punta Sugar 7s '37	112¼	111
Rapid Trans 6s wi	73	72¾
Reading 4s '97	86	86
Rep Iron & Steel 5½s	91½	90½
R I A & L 4½s '34	77¼	76⅞
Seaboard A L adj 5s '49	31½	31
Seaboard A L ref 4s '59	45½	44½
Seaboard A Line 6s A '45	67½	66⅞
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	99½	99¼
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s '25	98¼	98½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	87	86½
Sinclair C O P 6s '26	99	98¾
So Bell Tel 5s '41	94¼	94
So Pac clt 4s '49	82	82
So Pac Through St L 4s '50	81½	81
So Pac cv 4s '29	91¼	91½
So Pac cv 5s '34	101	101
So Railway 4s '56	69	68¾
So Railway 5s '94	96¾	96⅝
So Railway 6½s '46	101	101½
Steel & Tube 7s C '51	102¾	102⅝
St L & I M 4s '29	86¼	86¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	67½	67½
St L & S F 5s B '50	83¾	83¼
St L & S F pl 6s C '28	99½	99½
St L & S F inc 6s '60	68¾	68¼
St L & S F adj 6s '55	75½	75½
St L & So W 1st 4s '89	77	77
St L & So W 5s '52	76¾	76¾
St L & So W cn 4s '32	77	76½
Sug Est of Oriente 7s '42	99	99
Tenn Power 6s '47	94½	94½
Term Asso St L 4s '53	81	81
Term Asso St L 5s '24	96	96
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	93½	93½
Third Av adj 5s '60	54	53⅝
Third Av 4s '60	57½	57½
T St L & W 4s '50	69¾	69¾
Toledo Edison 7s '41	106½	106¾
Union Bag & P 6s A '42	97	97
Union Elec L 5s '33	91½	91½
Union Pac ref 4s 2008	84	84
Union Pac cv 4s '27	95½	95½
Union Pac 4s '42	91¾	91¾
Union Pac 6s '28	103½	103½
Union Tank C 7s '30	104	103¾
United Fuel Gas 6s '36	94½	94½
United Rys 5s (Pitts) '26	63½	63½
U S Realty 5s '24	99½	99½
U S Rubber 5s '47	87½	87½
U S Steel rt 5s '63	102¾	102½
Utah Light 5s '44	83½	83½
Utah Power 5s '44	89½	89
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	82½	81¾
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war '37	67½	66½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	97½	97
Va Ry 5s '62	96½	96½
Va Ry & Pow 5s '34	85	85
West Maryland 4s '52	62½	62½
W & L E 4½s '66	52¼	50¾
West Pac 1st 5s '46	79½	79½
West Shore 4s 2361	81	81
West Union 5s '38	98½	98½
West Union 6½s '36	109½	109¾
Westinghouse 7s w i '36	107¼	107
Wilkesbarre & E 1st 5s	54½	54½
Wilson cv 6s '28	91	91
Wilson 1st 6s '41	97½	97
Wilson 7½s '31	97¼	97¼
Worthington Pump 4½s	42½	41½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jne. 11	Jne. 9
3½s 1927	101.06	101.06	101.03	101.06	101.04
1st 4¼s '47	98.17	98.19	98.17	98.18	98.13
2d 4¼s '42	98.13	98.16	98.13	98.14	98.14
3d 4¼s '28	98.28	98.28	98.21	98.26	98.24
4th 4¼s '38	98.14	98.24	98.14	98.20	98.19
U S 4¼s '52	99.27	99.27	99.25	99.25	99.25

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 97.3 as 97 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Last Low
Argentine 5s '45	80½	80½
Argentine 7s '27	102¼	102
City Bordeaux 6s '34	81½	81¼
City Copenhagen 5½s '44	92½	92
City Lyons 6s '34	81½	81¼
City Marseilles 6s '34	81½	81
City Montevideo 7s '52	96½	95½
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	94¾	94½
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	94¼	94
City San Paulo 8s '52	99¾	99¼
City Soissons 6s '36	82½	82¼
City Zurich 8s '45	111½	111
Danish 8s A '46	107¾	107⅝
Dept Seine 7s '42	89	88¾
Dom Canada 5s '26	100½	100¼
Dom Canada 5½s '29	101¼	101¼
Dom Canada 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Dom Canada 5s '52	99¼	99
Dominican Rep 5½s '42	90	89¾
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	93½	93½
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	97½	97½
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	97⅞	96⅞
French Republic 7½s '41	96	95⅝
French Republic 8s '45	100	99⅝
Holland-Am L 6s '47	90	89½
Japanese 1st 4½s '25	93¼	93
K Belgium 6s '25	97½	97½
K Belgium 7½s '45	103	102⅞
K Belgium 8s '41	102¼	101½
K Denmark 6s '47	98½	98
K Denmark 8s '45	110¾	110¾
K Italy 6½s '25	96½	96½
K Netherlands 6s '72	101¼	101¼
K Norway 6s '52	98½	98¼
K Norway 8s '40	110¾	110¾
K Serbs-Croats 8s '62	76	71½
K Sweden 6s '39	105½	105¼
Paris-Lyons M 6s '58	77½	77
Prague 7½s '52	81¼	79
Rep Bolivia 8s '47	92	90½
Rep Chile 8s '26	102½	102¼
Rep Chile 7s '42	95½	95
Rep Chile 8s '41	103¼	103¼
Rep Chile 8s '46	103¾	103½
Rep Colombia 6½s '27	93¾	93½
Rep Cuba 5s '04	97½	97½
Rep Cuba 5½s	99¼	99¼
Rep Czechoslovakia 8s '51	96	95½
Rep Haiti 6s '52	94	93¾
Rep Uruguay 8s '46	104½	104½
S Rio G du Sul 8s '46	96¾	96¾
S Sao Paulo 8s '36	99½	99½
S Queensland 6s '47	101½	101½
S Queensland 7s '41	107¼	107
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '27	103¾	103¾
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	114	113¾
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	83½	83½
U S Brazil 7½s '52	100½	100¼
U S Brazil 8s '41	97½	97½
U S Mexico 4s '54	37½	37½
U S Mexico 5s '54	55¼	55¼

LOCOMOTIVE STOCK CHANGE

NEW YORK, June 11—Stockholders of the American Locomotive Company today approved a proposal of directors to replace the present 250,000 shares of $100 par common stocg with 500,000 shares of no par value. The resolution stipulated that the capital to be used in carrying on the business should not be less than the par value of the preferred stock, plus $50 for each share of no-par common.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	15.10	15.68	15.10	15.68	14.89
Oct.	13.44	13.87	13.43	13.87	13.21
Dec.	13.02	13.32	13.02	13.32	12.76
Jan.	12.84	13.08	12.79	13.08	12.60
March	12.60	12.83	12.53	12.83	12.40
May	12.42	12.65	12.38	12.65	12.35

Spots 1683, up 50 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Close
100	Am Gas & El pf	41⅝	41½	41⅝
800	Am Locomotive w i	71½	71¼	71¼
1700	Armour Co pf	91	90¼	90¼
45	Bordens Cons Mil	119	118½	119
400	Bridgeport Mach	16	15¾	15¾
100	Bklyn City R R	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Cent Teresa Sug Co	1½	1½	1½
100	Centrifugal C I P	14¾	14¾	14¾
1000	Chic Steel Whl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	do pf	4	4	4
100	Cleveland Auto	27	27	27
400	Dubilier Cond & R	8¾	8¼	8¾
500	Eaton Axle	27½	26½	27½
10	Equitable Trust Co	195	195	195
60	Gillette Saf Raz	275	275	275
100	Goodyear Tire	14	14	14
100	Hanna, M A pfd	94½	94½	94½
300	Hudson Co pfd	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Hydrox Corp	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
100	Mesabi Iron	7	7	7
100	Midvale St Del wi	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Nat Supply Co	60½	60½	60½
2000	Radio Corp	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	do pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Reo Mot Truck	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Stutz Mot	17	17	17
3700	US Light & Heat	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2300	do pf	3⅛	2⅞	3
	STANDARD OILS			
100	Utah Idaho sug	3	3	3
300	Anglo Am Oil	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
40	Crescent P L	18½	18½	18½
25	Galena Sig Oil	63	63	63
100	Humble Oil	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
110	Imperial Oil Can	106	105½	105½
25	Indiana P L	98	98	98
20000	International Pet	18	17⅞	17⅞
200	Nat Trans	25	24¾	24¾
10	N Y Transit	115	115	115
100	Ohio Oil	66	66	66
20	Sou P L	98	98	98
2500	S O of Ind	59	58¾	58¾
100	S O of Kansas	43½	43½	43½
300	S O of Ken	91½	91	91
100	S O of N Y	39¾	39¾	39⅝
200	Vacuum Oil	46¼	46	46
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
500	Carib Synd	4⅝	4½	4⅝
20	Cit Svc	154½	154½	154½
100	Cit Svc B ctfs	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
200	Cit Svc pf	67½	67⅜	67⅜
200	Creole Synd	4½	4½	4½
200	Derby Oil	15½	15½	15½
100	Equity Pet pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
200	Gen Pet	34	34	34
400	Granada Oil	2	2	2
100	Kirby Pet	2½	2½	2½
1600	Maracaibo Oil	22⅝	22⅝	22½
700	Marland Oil of Mex	3½	3½	3½
100	Mexican Eagle Oil	6	6	6
600	Mexico Oil	.80	.78	.80
400	Mountain Prod	15⅛	15	15
500	Mutual Oil ctf	11¼	11	11
300	Royal Canadian	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ryan Cons	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Salt Creek	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
600	Santa Fe	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1100	Sapulpa Ref	3½	3½	3½
200	Seaboard O & G	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800	South States Oil	18¼	17⅞	18
1100	Wilcox Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
	MINING			
200	Alaska-Brit Col M	2½	2½	2½
200	Amal L & Zinc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500	Butte & Western	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Canario	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Cons Cop Min	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Contl Mines	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Cresson Gold	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Hollinger Gold M	13	13	13
1000	Howe Sound Co	3⅜	3½	3½
400	New Dominion	3	3	3
200	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Premier Gold	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4500	Tech Hughes	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2700	Tonopah Ext	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	United Verde Ext	35	35	35

BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Close
5	Alum 7s '25	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Am Gas & Elec 6s	94	94	94
10	Am Lt & T 6s w wi	100¾	100¾	100¾
15	Am Tel & Tel 6s '24	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Anaconda Cop 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	do 7s 1929	103	103	103
11	Armour & Co 5½s	90¼	90	90
1	Beaver Board 8s	82½	82½	82½
5	Beth Steel 7s '35	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6	Can Nat Ry Eq 7s	107½	107½	107½
3	Charcoal Iron 8s	94	94	94
5	Cit Svc 7s D	91	91	91
1	Cons Textile 8s	98½	98½	98½
3	Deere & Co 7½s	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Detroit City Gas 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Dunlap T & R 7s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5	Federal Sug 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4	Fed Sug 6s 1933	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3	Fisher Body 6s 1926	99	99	99
5	do 6s 1928	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5	Gen Asphalt 8s	101	100⅞	101
1	Gulf Oil 5s	95	95	95
3	Kas City Term 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
9	Libby McN & L 7s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Liggett-Winches 7s	104	104	104
2	Louisv G & E 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	Maracaibo 7s new	225	225	225
1	Phillips Pet 7½s ww	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2	Pub S Corp NJ 7s	102½	102½	102½
13	Pub S G & El 6s	97⅝	97½	97⅝
5	Shawshene 7s	104	104	104
1	Sloss Sheffield 6s	97	97	97
1	Solvay & Cie 8s	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	S O N Y 7s 1931	107½	107¼	107½
5	do 6½s	107	107	107
1	Swift & Co 5s	92½	92¼	92½
1	Un Oil Cal 6s 1926	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Un Oil Prod 8s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
	FOREIGN BONDS			
6	King Nether 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	Mexico Gov 6s	61¼	61¼	61¼
1	Rep Perus 8s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Russian 6½s	13	13	13
6	do 6½s ctfs	12	12	12
2	Swiss 5½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10	U S Mex 4s	51½	51½	51½

UNITED STATES RUBBER ACTIVE

Previous Satisfactory Rate of Operations Well Maintained

The same uniformity of activity among the various divisions of the United States Rubber Company that has prevailed all year is still being well maintained. The mechanical goods department, reflecting general prosperity, is operating at record figures, tire output is close to the highest level of the year, and footwear operations always tend to expand at this time of the year.

In the trade, Uniter States tires, especially Royal Cords, have acquired a reputation that has made for considerable sales stability. Today the United States Tire Company is doing about 12 per cent to 15 per cent of the tire business of the country.

This is the time of year when inventories are rising and receivables begin to accumulate on a considerable scale, since footwear shipments are not paid for until the snow flies. Consequently borrowings are also gradually increasing, but only normally. Fresh rumors of financing to care for this seasonal accommodation are as baseless as at any time of their occurrence in the last year or two.

At the opening of the year United States Rubber was covered almost into summer on its crude rubber requirements at a figure around 15 cents, and this strategic raw material position accounts for substantial earnings showing to date.

Unless there is an unexpected slump in earning power in May and June—wage advances in some factories have undoubtedly hurt the margin of profit—the balance for the first half-year for the 810,000 shares of common stock, after all charges, should run between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000, or, roughly, between $4 and $5 a share.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad's income account for 1922 shows a deficit of $1,161,923 after interest, and other items, compared with a deficit of $1,336,222 in 1921. The profit and loss deficit stood at $561,524, compared with a surplus of $677,344 on Dec. 31, 1921. Working assets at the end of last year were $3,921,397 and current liabilities were $9,384,618.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last June 11	Last June 9
Allouez	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛	..
Am T & T	124⅜	124⅜	124⅛	124⅜	124
Am Wool pf	102	102	101⅜	101⅜	102
Am Zinc	12½	12½	12½	12½	..
Amoskeag	85	85	85	85	84
Arcadian	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
Bos Elev	79	79	79	79	80
Bos El pf	99	99	99	99	99
Bos El 2 pf	100	100	100	100	100
Bos & Alb	150	150	150	150	150
Bos & Me	15	16	16	16	16
Bos & M pf D	43	43	43	43	43
Cal & Ariz	52	52	52	52	52½
Cal & Hecla	375	375	375	370½	373
Centennial	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
Connor J T	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22
Cop Range	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Davis Daly	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Eastern Mfg	9½	9½	9½	9½	..
East Butte	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
E Mass Ry	30	30	30	30	30
E Mass pf	69	69	69	69	69
E Mass cst	40	40½	40	40	39½
Edison Elec	164½	165	164½	165	164½
Elder Mfg Co	6	6	5	5	..
Franklin	.40	.45	.38	.41	.40
Grenfield	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¾
Granby	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	..
Hardy	32	32	32	32	32½
Int Cot pf	50	50	50	50	..
Island Creek	111	111	108	108¾	111
Loew's Theat	10	10	10	10	10
Mass Gas	86½	86⅞	86¼	86¼	86¾
Mass Gas pf	69	69⅝	69	69¼	68½
May Old Col	3¾	4	3¾	4	3¾
Mex Invest	9⅞	10¼	9¾	9⅞	..
Miss Riv Pw	23	23	23	23	23
Nat Leather	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
New Cornelia	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼	..
*N E Tel	116	116	116	116	118
New River pf	80	82	80	82	..
Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
North Butte	7½	7½	7	7	7⅝
NY NH & H	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
Pere Marq	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	..
Pacific Mills	91	91	91	91	91
Reece B H	16½	16½	16½	16½	..
Rutland	36⅝	36⅝	35½	35½	..
Shannon	.75	.75	.75	.75	..
St Mary Lnd	39	39	39	39	..
Swift & Co	102½	102⅝	102	102¼	102⅝
Swift Inter	19	19	19	19	19
So States	18	18	18	18	..
Tuolumne	.30	.30	.30	.30	..
United Fruit	170½	170½	169	169	..
Un Shoe	47⅝	47⅝	47	47⅝	47⅝
Un Shoe pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
US Smelt	30	30	30	30	..
US Smelt pf	43½	44	43½	44	44
US Steel	96	96	96	96	96¾
Utah Apex	4	4	4	4	3⅞
Ventura Oil	28	28¼	27⅞	28¼	28
Waldorf Sys	18	18	18	18	18
Wal W pr pf	72	72	72	72	..
Warren B	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	31½
Winona	.76	.76	.76	.76	..
BONDS					
2d 4¼s	98.16	98.16	98.16	98.16	98.11
Atl Gulf 5s	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	..
Dom Coal	92½	92½	92½	92½	..
Hood Rub 7s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
K C M & B 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Miss Riv 5s	91	91	91	91	..
Swift 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	..
West T&T 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝

*Ex-dividend.

BOND TRADING IN MAY INCREASES

Much Less, However, Than in May of 1922—Activity in Foreign Issues Declines

Bond trading on the New York Stock Exchange in May, 1923, totaled $264,360,000, compared with $236,923,000 in April, and $374,427,000 in May, 1922. Daily average sales were: Miscellaneous, $6,412,9—; Liberty issues, $3,755,116; all bonds, $10,168,039; all bonds May, 1922, $14,401,039.

Liberty loans aggregated $97,633,000 in May, 1923, compared with a low of $60,351,000 in April and $144,967,000 in May, 1922. Chief transactions were: Third 4¼s, $44,646,000; fourth 4¼s, $23,055,000; second 4¼s, $16,489,000; treasury 4¼s, $5,790,000, and first 3½s, $4,412,000.

Allied loans, French, Italian, Belgian, British, Colonial and Canadian, were $12,194,000, compared with $16,419,000 in April and $18,605,000 in May, 1922. The two French issues aggregated $4,163,000, and Department of the Seine and municipals were in good demand.

Other European loans, Balkans, Scandinavian, Swiss, Dutch, colonies and municipalities, totaled $11,769,000, compared with $12,773,000 in April and $14,833,000 in May, 1922. Sales of $4,811,000 Dutch East Indies led the activity, while interest increased in Balkan issues, with a turnover of $1,029,000 Czechoslovak and $1,337,000 Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Latin-American bonds aggregated $5,840,000, compared with $7,294,000 in April, and $6,911,000 in May, 1922. Sales of Brazilian issues were $1,246,000 and Chilean $1,004,000. Japanese issues were dull. Sales of Mexican issues were $1,360,000, compared with more than $2,000,000 a year ago. The total of foreign and United States Government loans was $129,782,000, or 49.1 per cent of the trading.

Eliminating all foregoing foreign loans from miscellaneous issues leaves $134,587,000 domestic corporation bonds traded in in May, 1923, compared with $136,076,000 in April and $184,399,000 in May, 1922. The five most active issues were: Missouri, Kansas & Texas adjustment 5s, $4,134,000; Rapid Transit Securities 6s, $2,823,000; Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio 6s, $2,589,000; Anaconda Copper consolidated 6s, $2,400,000, and New York Central refunding 5s, $2,114,000.

FORD'S MEMPHIS EXTENSIONS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 11—Extensions of the Ford Motor Company's facilities in this city, including the erection of a cotton mixing plant, which it is said, probably will use 100,000 bales of cotton annually for making automobile cushions, the erection of a spoke factory and the purchase of wharf space for direct shipment by water of automobiles to Cuba, are being planned for the immediate future, M. Alexander, manager of the local branch of the company, announced yesterday upon returning from a conference in Detroit.

AUSTRIAN LOAN TRADED IN

NEW YORK, June 11—The New York stock Exchange has admitted to trading, "when issued," certificates for the Austrian Government guaranteed $25,000,000 sinking fund 7 per cent gold bonds, due June 1, 1943. Following the announcement of the oversubscription of the loan the bonds sold at a premium on the exchange. Transactions were made at 90¾ compared with the offering price of 90.

BUILDING WORK ACTIVE

Construction permits in Brooklyn (N. Y.) during May increased more than 100 per cent over April, practically reversing conditions in Manhattan, where they fell off 56 per cent. May construction in Brooklyn undertaken totaled $16,541,775, compared with $7,595,185 in April, and $13,477,795 in May, 1922. Buildings numbered 1696 for May and 1038 for April.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended June 9, 1923

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
INDUSTRIALS				
200 Aluminum	23	22	22¾	
1200 Amal Lea	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅞
100 Am L pf	58	58	58	—2
300 Am C F pf	101¼	101	101¼	+ ¼
50 A G & E pf	42	41	42	— ½
300 A G & E w i	38½	38	38	— ¾
100 Am H S S	16	16	16	—1⅛
10 Am Lt & Tr	121	121	121	+3
16200 Am Loco	72¼	69	71½	
600 Am Strs w i	24⅝	24	24	
2000 Arch D Mid	35	32	34	—1½
220 Armour Co	81	80	80	
3500 Armour D pf	91½	91	91	
100 Bas Alemite	35	35	35	
105 Bord Co	119⅜	116½	117½	+1⅞
10 Bord Co pf	105	105	105	+2½
200 Bridgeport M	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
100 Brit Int A	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
200 Brit Int B	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
600 Bklyn C R R	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
100 Bucyrus	38	38	38	+5
20 Celluloid	91	91	91	+1
2000 Cent C I P	15	13¾	14⅞	+1⅛
2500 C Nip B ctfs	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2600 Checker Cab	54	51½	52¾	+ ½
3500 Chi Nipple B	3	2⅝	2¾	— ¼
6500 Chi St Wh pf	4½	4	4	— ¼
400 Cleve Auto	29½	29¼	29¼	
40 Cleve A pf	94½	94½	94½	+2½
5200 Cox Cash St	4½	3	4⅛	— ⅝
6200 Cuba Co	38⅞	36	37¾	
10 Comw'lth Ry	32	32	32	+11
140 Congoleum	232	228	229	
100 C A A Ct dp	8	8	8	
450 D L & W Coal	91¼	87	90½	+4
700 Douglas Pict	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
2500 Dubil Radio	9⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ¾
100 Du Pont Mot	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
3000 Durant Motor	54¼	48¾	50	—1
400 do Ind	12¼	12	12	
300 East St Cast	20	19	20	
2500 Eaton Axle	26	25	26	
20 El Bd & Sh pf	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
20 Equit Trust	191	190	190	+4
300 Fay Taxicab	24½	23	24½	+2½
50 Fir T 7% pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	
10 Ford M San	430	430	430	—10
50 Foundation pf	93	93	93	+1¾
445 Gil Saf Raz	279	274	276	+1
1200 Glen Alden C	70½	69¾	69¾	+1¼
2600 Goodyear T	14¼	14	14	—1½
200 Hanna 7% pf	94½	94	94½	+ ½
200 Hock V Prod	2¼	2	2¼	
800 Hudson Co pf	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
1100 Hud & Manh	10½	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
2400 Hydrox	23⅜	21	21	— ⅜
100 Inter Carb	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¾
100 Kupenhmr pf	92	92	92	+2
300 Lehigh P Sec	23	23	23	
800 Lupton A	16	15	15	
100 McCrory St w i	42	42	42	+1½
25 McCrory St	172	167	172	+6
7250 Mesabi Iron	8½	8	8½	
1500 Midvale Dl wi	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
1800 Munsingr wi	41	40	40	—1
25 Nat P & St	52	52	52	
2000 Nat Suply	61	58	60½	+3½
40 New Jer Zinc	160	158	160	
275 N Y Tel pf	110	109¼	110	+ ¼
100 Patterson Tob	11	11	11	—1⅜
400 Peerless Mot	41	40½	40½	—1⅜
400 Pyrene Mrg	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅜
9400 Radio	3⅝	3½	3½	
6500 Radio pf	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
3200 Reo Motors	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ½
40 Rep Ry & Lt	15	15	15	+1
500 Rosen Grn pf	50	48⅞	50	
110 Savan Sug pf	83	82	83	+2½
500 Shelton Loom	21	21	21	
100 Scoville Mfg	13	13	13	
100 Stand G & E	27	27	27	
1200 Stutz Mot	17	16½	17	+ ¼
400 Tenn Elec P	15½	14½	15⅜	
200 Timken Axle	10⅛	10	10	— ½
300 Todd Shipyds	53	52	52½	— ⅝
4500 Nndwd TN wi	44½	43¼	44¼	
15400 U St L&Heat	2⅛	1 11/16	1¾	+ 1/16
200 U Pipe & R	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ½
200 U Pipe&R pf	62	62	62	
400 White Rock	40	37	40	
200 Wanner Cast	26¾	26¾	26¾	
5200 West Feed	4⅜	3¾	3¾	—1
400 W Davies A	30	27½	27½	
2200 Yel Taxi NY	142⅞	136	141	+8
STANDARD OILS				
11900 Anglo- Am	16¼	15	15	— ¾
400 Atlantic Lob	4	3⅞	4	
110 Buckeye P L	85	84	84	— ½
10 Cont Oil UR	41	41	41	
140 Crescent P L	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
10 Cumb P L	103	102	103	—2
235 Eureka P L	104½	100⅛	100⅛	—4⅞
653 Gal Sig Oil	64½	64	64½	
900 Humble Oil	31	30½	30½	— ½
160 Ill P L	161	159	159½	—3½
825 Imp Oil Can	106	104	105	+ ½
320 Ind P L	97	95	95½	+ ½
10700 Inter Petrol	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
160 Mag Pete	141½	140	140	
300 Natl Transit	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
130 N Y Transit	115	108	115	
45 Northern P L	104	103	103¾	
1150 Ohio Oil	67	64¼	65	—1⅛
500 Penn Mex F	16	15¾	16	—2
305 Prairie O&G	201	194	195½	—3½
1315 Prairie P L	105½	104	105½	+ ½
40 South P O	145	144	145	—4
55 Southern P L	97½	96½	97½	+ ½
71050 S O Ind	60	58	59	— ⅛
1150 do Kan	44	43	43½	— ½
1811 do Ky	91	91	91	+1
20 do Neb	220	220	220	
9400 do N Y	40¼	38½	39¾	+ ⅝
30 do of Ohio	282	280	282	—3
50 Swan & Finch	29	28	28	
8100 Vacuum Oil	47⅜	44½	46¼	+1¾
50 Washington O	25	25	25	
INDEPENDENT OILS				
1900 Ark Nat Gas	6⅜	6⅜	6½	— ½
5000 Barrington Oil	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
3400 Carib Synd	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
1586 Cities Service	155	152½	155	+1½
600 Cit Serv pf	67¾	67¾	67½	— ½
400 Cit Serv B ct	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
100 †Col Pet	70	70	70	
9600 Creole Synd	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
600 Derby Oil	15½	15	15¼	— ½
100 Derby Oil pf	39½	39½	39½	
300 Equity pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
200 Gen Pet	34	33¾	33¾	— ¾
6200 Gilliland Oil	6	4⅝	5⅝	+1⅜
1200 Grenada Oil	2	1½	2	+ ¼
100 Harris Petrol	1	1	1	
1400 Humphreys O	30	28	28	—3½
400 Kirby Petrol	2¾	2⅛	2¾	
1800 Lafayette Oil	2¼	1⅞	2	— ¼
300 Leader Prod	1½	1	1	— ½
1600 Lyons Petf	75	67	67	—7
1300 Mammoth O A	53	50½	53	
14900 Maracaibo Oil	24½	21⅞	22⅝	—1
3800 Marl Oil Mex	3¾	2¾	3	— ¼
9500 Mexico Oil†	85	74	74	—10
9000 Mount Prod	16	15	15	—1
22300 Mutual O v t c	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
6200 New Bradfd O	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
100 N Eng Fuel O	30	30	30	
400 Nw Mex Land	3½	3¼	3½	
100 New York Oil	12	12	12	—1¼
1800 Peer Oil	3	3	3	
4200 Pennok Oil	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
1900 Phil Pet w i	33½	32	32	— ½
500 Red Bank	8	7	7	
9200 Royal Can Oil	5	3¾	4⅛	— ¾
300 Ryan Consol	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅜
400 Salt Crk Con	9½	9	9	— ½
4800 Salt Cr Prod	18¾	17⅞	18	—1
4800 San Fe O & R	5¾	5½	5⅝	
2000 Sapulpa Ref	3⅛	3	3	
14200 Seaboard O&G	2⅞	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
6800 So States Oil	19⅜	17⅞	17⅞	—3
100 Tex Ken†	65	65	65	
100 Ventura Cons	27¼	27¼	27¼	
21400 Wilcox Oil	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
MINING				
2900 Al Brit Col	2¼	2	2⅛	
2000 Amal Lead Z	6¼	5⅞	6	— ¼
1000 Am Tin†	2	2	2	
2900 Butte & West	1½	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
2200 Canario Cop	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
1000 Col Emt	3	3	3	—1
6500 Con C M new	3½	3	3	— ⅛
6000 Cont Mines	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅞
2000 Crack Jack†	2	2	2	+1
200 Davis Daly	3¼	2⅞	3¼	
200 First N Copt	50	50	50	
4000 Forty-Nine M	33	30	30	
700 Hecla Mining	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
1700 Hollinger Gold	12¾	11⅞	12¾	— ¾
1500 Howe Sound	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
1100 Jer V Dev	2¾	2⅞	2¾	+ ⅜
1000 Jumbo Extf	5	5	5	
800 Kerr Lake	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
8900 Lorraine Silf	55	53	53	—1
300 Mason Valley	1⅝	1½	1½	
1000 McNamara †	3	2	2	—1
4000 McNam Dev †	2	2	2	—1
100 Mother Lode	3	3	3	
6000 New Ophir †	14	11	14	
9000 Nev Nixon	8	6	8	—1
3000 Peterson L †	8	8	8	
500 Premier Gold	3	2¾	2⅞	
1000 Prince Min †	9	9	9	
1500 StAnthony G†	55	50	52	
100 Sheldon Min †	50	50	50	
11700 Ton Exten	1 11/16	1 11/16	1¾	+ 1/16
500 Un Verde Ext	34	34	34	+ ½
100 Yukon Alaska	30	30	30	—1⅝
BONDS				
7000 Al Packers 6s	60½	60	60	— ½
6000 Al Pack 8s '39	69⅞	68	68	—1
19000 Alumni 7s '25	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	
3000 Alumni 7s '33	106	105¾	106	+ ¼
44000 A G&E 6s 2014	94½	94	94	— ⅝
3000 AmL&Tóswwa	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
57000 A C Oil 6s '24	93	90⅞	93	+2
9000 Am R M 6s '38	99½	99	99½	
18000 Am Tel 6s '24	100⅝	100½	100½	— ⅛
1000 Am Th 6s '29	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
24000 Ana Cop 6s	101⅞	101½	101½	
7000 An Cop 7s '29	103¼	103	103	— ¼
10000 Ar-Am O 7½s	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
114000 Arm Del 5½s	90½	90⅛	90¼	— ¼
3000 At G W I 5s	50	48⅛	49½	+2½
10000 Beav Bd 8s	92½	91	92	— ½
3000 Beav Pr 7s '42	98	98	98	
14000 Beth St 7s '23	100	100	100	
37000 Beth St 7s '35	103	102½	103	+ ¼
1000 B & M 6s	89	89	89	+1
6000 Can Nat Ry 5s	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	+ ¼
13000 do eq 7s	107¾	107½	107¾	+ ¼
3000 Can Pac 6s	100⅛	100	100	
10000 Cen St 8s '41	107½	107½	107½	
11000 Char Iron 8s	94⅛	94	94⅛	— ⅛
15000 Cit S 7% db C	92½	92	92	
7000 do 7% db B	91½	91	91	
12000 Con G B 6s '49	103	102½	103	— ½
8000 do 5½s	99	98	99	+ ⅝
26000 do 7s '31	108	107	107¾	+ ¾
26000 Cons T 8s '41	98½	98	98¼	— ¼
1000 Cu Tel 7½s'41	108	108	108	
10000 Deere 7½s	101¾	101¼	101¼	— ½
41000 Det City G 6s	99¾	99½	99½	— ¼
3000 Det Ed 6s '32	102½	102	102½	
101000 Dunlap T 7s'42	97¼	96½	96¾	— ¼
64000 Fed Sug 6s '33	98⅝	98¼	98¼	— ¼
3000 Fish B 6s '25	100½	100	100	+ ¼
9000 do 6s '26	99	99	99	
24000 do 6s '27	97⅝	97½	97¾	+ ⅜
29000 do 6s '28	97⅝	97½	97¾	+ ½
7000 R Gair 7s '37	96⅞	96½	96½	— ¼
3000 Gal Sig O 7s	105	105	105	
12000 Gen Asph 8s	102½	100	101	— ⅛
17000 G Trunk 6½s	106	104½	105	
3000 G O Pa 5s '37	95¼	94⅞	95	— ⅛
2000 Hock Val 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
15008 Hood Rub 7s	101½	101¼	101½	— ⅛
8000 I G 7s '22	100	100	100	
5000 Kan C T 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	
34000 Kennect C 7s	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	— ⅜
14000 L McNeil 7s	100¼	99⅞	100¼	+ ⅛
17000 Lig W Ley 7s	104	103	104	+1
6000 Lou G&E 5s'52	88⅞	88¼	88½	— ⅛
5000 Mani P 7 '41	99½	99½	99½	
7000 Maracaibo 7s	228	220	220	—12
12000 Mor&Co 7½s	102½	100½	100⅝	—2
10000 Nat Acme 7½s	96	95¾	96	
2000 Natl Leath 8s	100	100	100	— ⅛
14000 N O P S 5s'52	84	83½	83¾	— ⅜
9000 Ohio P 5s '53	88¼	88	88¼	
7000 P P & L 5s'42	88¾	88⅛	88¾	— ¼
6000 Phila El 5½s	100⅞	100½	100⅞	— ⅛
13000 Phila Elec 6s	104⅛	104	104⅛	
23000 P P 7½s wwa	100¼	99¼	99⅞	+ ⅝
70000 P S E & P 6s	97¾	97½	97½	— ¼
33000 P S N J 7s'41	102¼	102¼	102½	+ ¼
11000 Searc-R 7s'23	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
19000 Sh S M 7s '31	104⅞	104	104⅞	+ ½
4000 Sol et Cle 8s	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
2000 So C Ed 5s '44	90	90	90	
38000 S O N Y 6½s	107	106¾	107	
3000 S O N Y 7s	102½	102½	102½	
19000 S O N Y 7s	105¼	104½	105¼	+1¼
1000 S O N Y 7s	105	105	105	
4000 S O N Y 7s	106	106	106	
2000 S O N Y 7s	106	106	106	
4000 S O NY 7s	107½	107	107½	— ¾
1000 Sun Oil 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	
11000 Sun Oil 7s	102¼	102¼	102¼	
89000 Swift & Co 5s	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	+ ½
6000 Tidal O 7s '31	104	104	104	
1000 Un O C 6s '25	100	100	100	+ ¼
2000 Un O C 6s '26	100	100	100	+ ¼
21000 Un Oil P 8s	101¼	100	100	—1½
5000 Un R H 7½s	106½	106¼	106¼	+1¼
15000 Vacuum O 7s	106⅞	106½	106½	— ¼
FOREIGN BONDS				
2000 French 4s	43½	43½	43½	
5000 French 5s '31	50	50	50	
25000 Mexico 4s	42¾	41⅞	42¼	— ¾
10000 Mexico 5s	18	18	18	
9000 Mexico 6s	62¼	61¼	61½	— ¾
114000 Nether 6s '72	102	100⅝	101¼	
3000 R of P 5½s	97⅝	97½	97½	— ¼
29000 Peru 8s '32	98¾	97¼	98⅝	— ½
38000 R of A 7s '25	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
16000 Rus Gov 5½s	12½	11	12¼	
10000 Rus G 5½s ct	12¼	12	12¼	
18000 Rus Gov 6½s	13¼	12½	13	
35000 Rus S 6½s ct	12¾	11⅝	12¾	+1¼
40000 Swiss G 5½s	101	100½	100½	— ⅛

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended June 9, 1923

CHICAGO

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
STOCKS				
65 Amer Shipbldg	59	59	59	—3
60 Am P S pf	87½	87	87	— ½
50 Am T & T	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	+1⅝
1050 Arm & Co pf	81	80	80½	— ½
490 Arm & Co Del	92	91¼	91¼	— ¾
184 Armour Leath	8	8	8	
40 Arm Leath pf	82½	82½	82½	
9775 Bassick Leath	36½	34¾	35½	+ ½
50 Beav Board ctf	4	4	4	
6135 Boone W Mills	27¾	24¾	27	+1¾
3145 Borg & Beck	32	28¾	31½	+2¾
375 Bridgept Mach	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
35 Bunte Bros	10	9½	9½	
50 Case Plow	2½	2½	2½	
60 Cent Ill P S pf	87	85	87	
200 Chi C&C R pf	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
100 Chi M & L pf	101½	101	101	—1
390 Chi Mot C	120	119	120	+1
275 do pf	90	88	89¾	+1¾
200 Chi Rys Ser A	¼	¼	¼	
14 Chi Title & T	303	303	303	+3
358 Com Edison	128½	127½	128½	
225 Consumers Co	6	5½	6	
34 Consumers pf	62	62	62	
2700 Contl Motors	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
55 Crane Co pf	108½	108¼	108½	+ ¼
130 Cudahy	55	54	55	+1
50 Decker & Cohn	90	90	90	
100 Derby Oil	39½	39½	39½	
42 Deer & Co pf	70	68	68	
58 Dia Match	111½	110½	111	+ ½
545 Eaton Axle	26	25¼	25½	— ½
200 Eam Motors	½	½	½	
2125 Eddy Paper	30	29	29½	— ½
315 Fair Store pf	102⅞	102½	102⅞	+ ⅜
705 Gile Mfg Co	22¾	21⅝	22¾	+1¼
25 Gt Lakes Dr	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
360 Godchaux	16½	14	16	—
300 H. W. Gossard	31	30¾	31	— ¼
150 Hart S & M	110½	110	110¼	+1¼
850 Hayes Wheel	37¾	36½	37¾	+1¼
20 Hartman	86	84½	86	—
2670 Hydrox Corp	22½	20	21	+1
1350 Hupp Motor	22¼	21¼	22¼	+ ⅜
3740 Int Lamp	10	8⅞	10	+ ½
65 Ill Brick	77	76	76	
100 Inland Steel	38	37½	37½	—1
300 Kuppenhel'er	26½	25½	25½	—
730 Libby-McNeill	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
1925 Lindsay Light	4¾	3½	4	
35 Lyon&Healy pf	98½	98¼	98½	+ ¼
600 McCord Rad A	36	35	35	
305 Mid West Util	45¾	45	45¼	— ¼
45 do pf	82½	82	82½	
338 do pf lien	97½	96½	97	— ½
300 Mitchell Motors	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
12325 Montgomery W	23⅞	20¼	23⅝	+2⅝
11 do pf	111½	111½	111½	
225 do Class A	99	98⅝	99	
210 Mequay-Norris	21½	20½	21¼	+ ¾
10 Murray Mfg	19	19	19	
1593 Natl Leath nw	5	4¼	4¾	— ⅝
330 Phillipsbern	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
670 Pick & Co	20⅝	19¾	20	— ⅝
139 do rts	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
205 Public Service	100¼	100	100¼	— ¼
65 Public Serv pf	93	92¾	92¾	— ¼
180 do no par	100¼	99¾	100¼	
204 Quaker Oats	220	219	220	
121 do pfd	99	98	98½	— ½
1698 Reo Motor	15⅞	15¼	15¾	+ ½
20 Sears-Roebuck	78½	75	78½	+3½
535 Standard Gas	28¾	28	28¼	— ⅜
472 do pfd	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅛
36900 Stewart-War	94¼	88⅛	93½	—3½
1249 *Swift & Co	105	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
3295 Swift Intl	19⅛	18½	19	— ⅜
11745 Thompson J R	52	44⅝	49⅞	+5¼
4335 *Un Car & Car	59⅝	57¼	57⅝	+ ¼
100 Un Iron Wks	6¾	6¾	6¾	
344 Un Light & R	156	145	149	—5
725 Un L&R 6%pf	86	85	85	
105 do 7% pf	95	92	94¾	+2¾
13849 do rts	2¼	2	2	— ½
35 U S Stor pf	97⅝	97½	97½	— ⅛
50 Wan Mal Cast	27	27	27	
755 Wahl	46¼	45½	46	— ¼
470 West Knit	6	5	6	+1
10 Wilson & Co	27	27	27	
170 Wolff Mfg	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
130 Wrigley	107	106	107	— ½
1840 Yel Mfg. B	275	260	275	+13
30700 Yellow Taxi	97	91	95¾	+3¾
*Ex-dividend.				
BONDS				
4000 Beaver P 7½s	100	100	100	
11000 Chi C R 1st 5s	80	79	79	—1½
1000 Chi Rys 1st 5s	80	80	80	
12000 Com Ed 1st 5s	98	97	98	+1
3000 P S of N Ill 5s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	
5000 S S Elev 4½s	92½	92	92	— ½

CLEVELAND

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net c'ge
STOCKS				
564 Am Multig'ph	20½	20	20½	+ ½
15 do pf	98½	98½	98½	+3
1054 Bond Clothing	9	8	9	
10 Canfield Oil pf	95	95	95	
144 City Ice & Fuel	96½	96	96	
10 Clark, Fred G	4	4	4	
350 Cleve Railway	97	96½	96½	— ¼
35 Cleve Stone	90	90	90	—2
19 Cleve Trust	208	208	208	
10 Dow Chemical	48	48	48	
50 Eaton Axle	25½	25½	25½	—1½
57 El Controller	41	41	41	+5¼
91 Firestone	74	74	74	— ½
43 do 6% pfd	97½	97½	97½	
108 do 7% pfd	90½	90	90⅛	—2⅞
10 General Tire	170	170	170	—5
1290 Glidden	8⅛	7½	8	
499 Goodyear	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
68 do pf	54	53½	54	—1
45 Grasselli Chem	128	128	128	
25 Gt Lks Tow pf	88	88	88	
10 Guarantee T&T	117	117	117	+2
5 Guardian Bank	207½	207½	207½	—2½
21 Jordan Mot pf	86	86	86	
440 Lake E B & N	18	17	18	— ¼
15 Met Paving Br	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	—3⅞
100 McGraw T pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15 Miller Rubber	80	80	80	—5
49 do pf	103	103	103	
10 Murray Oh pf	91½	91½	91½	—1½
205 National Acme	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
53 National Refg	42	42	42	— ½
59 Ohio Bell pf	103	102½	102½	— ½
86 Ohio Brass B	71	70	71	+1
15 Paragon Refg	9¾	9¾	9¾	
960 Peerless Motor	42	40½	40⅝	—1⅞
125 Richman Bros	58	57	58	+3
400 River Raisin P	10	9½	10	+ ½
1652 Sherwin-Wms	29½	29	29	— ¼
80 do pf	100½	100½	100½	
340 Stearns Motor	20	20	20	— ½
11 Toledo-Edn pf	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
10 Troxel Mfg pf	75	75	75	
100 Trumbull Steel	18½	18½	18½	— ½
10 do pf	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
59 Union Mtge	98	97½	98	+ ½
20 Union Trust	183	182	182	+2
115 Victor Rubber	6	6	6	
100 White Motor	52¼	52¼	52¼	—1¼
10 Winton Mot pf	18	18	18	—6¾
14 YS & T pf	107	107	107	+ ½
BONDS				
$1000 Clev-Ak Bg 8s	103	103	103	— ¾

CINCINNATI

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net chge
STOCKS				
32 Am Laundry M	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
2 do pf	116	116	116	
110 Am Roll'g Mill	32	31	31	—1¼
82 do pf	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
120 do new pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
55 Churngold	49	48	48	—1½
65 Cooper A	18¼	18	18	— ⅞
5 J Douglass pf	106	106	106	
3 Dixie Term pf	101	101	101	+ ½
10 Early & D pf	101	101	101	+1
2 Excelsior Shoe	20	20	20	
2 Fleischmann pf	112	112	112	
55 Gibson Art	30	29¾	29¾	— ½
2 Globe-Wernicke	90	90	90	+1
45 Gruen Watch	30¼	30¼	30¼	
4 do pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	+1½
71 Icy-Hot Bottle	30¾	29¾	30¼	+ ⅝
8 do pf	93	93	93	
18 Krog G new pf	109	109	109	
125 McLaren A	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
316 Proc & Gamble	139	138	138⅝	+ ¼
45 do 6% pf	105⅝	104½	105	+ ½

EDUCATIONAL

Agricultural Journalism, a Large Enterprise, Taught in Four Years

By NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD
Professor of Industrial Journalism, Kansas State Agricultural College

THOSE who believe that much of the error and inadequacy of contemporary journalism is due to other factors than sinister motive are convinced that ignorance on the part of reporters and other writers is responsible for much absurd, and even definitely harmful, material appearing in newspapers. Too many writers, they assert, have an abundance of writing ability, but marked shortage of information on the subjects with which they deal. This is especially noticeable in reports of technical matter. Newspapers and magazines are gradually recognizing this fact and are seeking specialists for their staffs.

Agriculture is the dominant industry of the United States. Aside from the matter of farming proper, agriculture supplies more than 32 per cent of the raw materials for the manufacturers of this country. Moreover, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, it is, when properly handled, a highly technical field. For this reason, publications are seeking and educational institutions are training writers on agriculture to a greater extent than writers on any other subject except perhaps politics.

Including Economic Problems

The modern field of agriculture is not comprised merely in the application of scientific fundamentals and approved practice to tilling the soil and raising live stock. It includes the economic problems involved in farming, and the social and ethical problems of the rural community. Agricultural journalism aims to present all these things to farmers, to students of agriculture, and to business men interested in farming, because of its relation to their business.

The agricultural press itself is a much larger enterprise than most city people imagine. It includes more than 500 publications, all of them demanding competence in writing and knowledge of agriculture. There are the daily live-stock journals, the nation-wide farm papers, the sectional farm journals, and the publications devoted to special kinds of farming or to special breeds of live stock. The larger farm publications have circulations approaching a million. In addition, the daily and weekly newspapers and the general magazins are becoming more and more friendly to agriculture as a topic about which to write.

It is partly to prepare students for staff positions, in which knowledge of agriculture is essential, that courses in agricultural journalism are presented in colleges. Approximately half of the agricultural colleges of the United States, including all the stronger ones, offer some work in agricultural journalism. Some offer only a course or two, while others offer a considerable series of courses. The Iowa State College and the Kansas State Agricultural College both offer four-year curricula in the subject. In states where the university includes a college of agriculture and a college of liberal arts, the preliminary work in journalism is done in the liberal arts college, while the specialized training in the field of agricultural writing is given in the college of agriculture. This is true of the universities of Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri.

The Four-Year Curricula

The work offered at the Kansas State Agricultural College is typical of the more extended courses in agricultural journalism. There is a four-year curriculum, requiring work in English composition, literature, foreign languages, the social sciences and the natural sciences, in addition to specialized work in agriculture and in journalism. The preliminary courses in journalism take up the general principles of the subject, which are applied in subsequent courses to writing on agricultural subjects. The college, the experiment station and farmers who visit the institution from time to time or who live in its vicinity, afford ample subject matter for practice. The department of journalism publishes a paper weekly, The Industrialist, which is used largely as a laboratory practice sheet for students writing on agriculture. In addition, students are encouraged to send their articles to agricultural journals, to newspapers and to general magazines, and for several years no student in the feature writing courses has failed to sell some of his copy.

In addition, the professional side of journalism is not neglected. The ethical side of newspaper and magazine work is strongly emphasized, and students are given a background which enables them to appreciate the place of the press as a factor in a democratic society.

The students who take the four-year course go into professional journalism, for the most part on farm papers or newspapers.

The department does not confine its efforts, however, to students of journalism proper. Every student who is a candidate for a degree in the course in agriculture is required to take one semester of agricultural journalism, and may elect more if he chooses, as a number do. The purpose of the training given to these men is to enable them to do occasional writing on agricultural subjects after graduation. These young men, going out to be county agents, research workers, teachers of agriculture, and practical farmers, find a knowledge of journalistic writing of incalcuable value.

It is the belief of those in charge of the course that the farmer has failed to make adequate progress economically and otherwise, largely because he has been inarticulate. These courses are intended to give him articulateness.

The Pageant of Drury College —Rich in the Part It Has Played

Springfield, Mo.
Special Correspondence

WEIRD notes of an ancient flageolet rose in the distance and wavered through a grove of forest oaks. Across the old embankments of what once had been the stage road from St. Louis to San Francisco they sounded, across moss-grown trenches and rifle pits where brother in blue had opposed brother in gray, across blue grass and wild flowers that for 50 years have been pressed by the feet of young men and women of the Ozark country seeking to gain from books and class room that knowledge which would make them of greater service to the world. Drury College, the oldest of all the colleges of the Ozark Mountains, in this, the fiftieth year of its existence, commemorated at Springfield, Mo., its past and the past of the region which it serves through a pageant whose words and symbolism told the tale of the settlement of a once virgin land and the aspirations of those early pioneers and their descendants.

Born of the incomparable longing for education possessed by the Pilgrim stock of this country, Drury College has ministered to the sons of the middle south for half a century. Seven Indians were among the 39 students who enrolled on the day that Drury opened its doors, but most of the students were from the Carolinas and the states of the middle border which lie to the east of the Mississippi, students whose fathers had joined in the great westward movement from coast to coast. The spirit of the Ozarks had "lured them on:

With gold—but liquid gold of sunlight air,
Diamonds that flashed in water, crystal clear,
Sapphires dissolved in mist across my hills.
Ah! Jewels that they gathered, to enrich
Their treasure trove. From sister lands they came,
From far Virginia's vales, from Tennessee,
From Carolina's hills they hastened on.

It was from New England, however, that there came the driving desire for education that gave birth to the college. The "Yale of the Southwest" was the aim of those ministers and teachers of 50 years ago who founded the college, for most of them were sons of Yale, of Harvard, of Dartmouth, Williams or Andover. Drury was but one of the links that was forged from Yale to the Pacific. Oberlin, Olivet, Drury and other colleges marched westward, step by step with the children of the northeast, until at last the same man who had had most to do with the creation of Drury, Charles E. Harwood, became a founder and trustee of Pomona College in southern California.

In the Heart of the Ozarks

In the heart of the Ozarks these three streams met and mingled—the Ozarks themselves, the men of the middle south and the intellectual and spiritual force of the Pilgrim stock. The Drury College of today is the product. It was fitting that on a night of late May the Ozarks should have seen again the vision of those who have vanished.

It was dark, very dark, for the moonlight failed to pierce between the overlapping branches, when the notes of the flageolet rose in the distance. A faint cry followed, the cry of the Osage Indian, and from far back among the shadows emerged a long train of Indians on the march. Among the massive trunks they made their way until they found a spot where camp was pitched. The fire kindled, Indian braves began a dance of war. There drifted now a little band of Spaniards across the background, followers of De Soto and Coronado, who paused to watch the Indian dance and then as silently melted into the night.

As time went on the white man from the Cumberlands poled his way down the rivers to the Father of Waters, crossed that mighty stream and plowed on up a little river that he called the James, in memory of his Virginia home. The progress of a mighty race was claiming the hill country as its own, and a stage coach line from St. Louis to San Francisco made its way across the country. In hoops and ruffles the little band of settlers danced when suddenly a shot rang out. Two brothers, one in blue and one in gray, fought bitterly and then clasped hands in peace. The railroad came, its iron clang breaking through the forests, and with the railway came the college.

Poor but Rich

Money was scarce, and the tiny school that members of the Congregational Church erected in southwest Missouri was poor. Latin and Greek and mathematics were taught, and later music and science. Religious principles were ever present, for the motto of the college reads "Christo et Humanitati," but no sectarianism, and the Congregational Church has since released the slight hold that it had in order that the school might benefit.

The background of the past had been revived, and then there followed the 50 years that lie most close behind. Progress in buildings, land and wealth were shown. The number of the students grew from year to year. Graduates went forth to do high honor in the world to their alma mater. But through it all, through all the pageant, ran the emphasis on matters spiritual and intellectual. The graduates of 1923, in cap and gown, filed by and closel the 50 years of service rendered by the college.

Drury has not become the "Yale of the southwest," nor is it certain that it will or should. The 50 years of service show that the college has become a vital factor in the Ozarks not so much as a thing unto itself as a unit in the rearing of the civilization of the America of today. The school, like many others, still is poor, poor in gold and silver, but rich in the part that it has played and still is playing in the creation of a people and a nation.

Opposition to Marks System in Britain

London, England
Special Correspondence

OPINION against the marks system is gathering strength in British educational circles. It is 40 years since Almond of Loretto launched his famous attack on this method of fostering industry among children. Today his views are shared by large numbers of teachers in both primary and secondary schools, and the system in many schools has been either dropped or so modified as to be robbed of its undesirable qualities.

Several weighty objections are urged against the mark system. In the first place, to those who have observed it in operation, either as parents interested in the home work of their children, or as teachers in the schools in which it operates, the fact is plainly evident that the interest of the pupils tends to become transferred from the work itself to its evaluation in marks. To score high marks is the aim; interest and joy in the work itself are either overshadowed or not allowed to develop at all.

Secondly, the desire to excel their classmates in weekly and terminal mark-tables becomes with many pupils an obsession. The fact that this motive often acts as the main incentive to industry cannot be accepted with satisfaction by those anxious for moral training of a virile and elevated character. In the third place, the teacher tends to become a mere testing machine. He gauges the amount and quality of the children's preparation by the marks they succeed in winning; and he makes this adventitious aid his chief means of inducing them to work, rather than relying upon his treatment of the subject and the influence of his enthusiasm.

The working of the method may be illustrated by an example. The master gives out slips of paper, 20 little questions on points in the previous evening's set work are asked, and the children write their answers. They then change papers, the answers are read out, and marks assessed. Rewards and penalties for high and low totals are allotted and the lesson is finished. The sole incentive in such a procedure as this is obviously the desire for marks.

When a teacher who has habitually used the mark system makes up his mind to discontinue it things happen which lead him to doubt his own efficiency. And until he has made up for the external incentive by intrinsic qualities, such as enthusiasm, leadership, and an abounding love for his work, results will show a falling off. When, however, those qualities are developed, then will the true education of his pupils begin, and the work they do under the new régime will excel in real value all they ever did before.

In some schools a compromise has been effected by which the virtues of the mark system have been retained while its defects have been avoided. At Boothan School, for instance, the acquisition of marks for industry and progress does not advance the individual pupil—it benefits the whole form. The acquisition of certain numbers of marks in the form brings benefits, such as pictures, library books, and extra facilities for recreation, in which the whole form partakes. Thus the idea of individual supremacy is abandoned, and for it is substituted the idea of the good of the community.

One of England's Play Centers in Action

London, England
Special Correspondence

ONE of London's stipendiary magistrates, recently described the Play-Centers Fund which was being organized in London as the "magistrates' relief fund," there being nothing like play-centers, in his opinion, for making city children good and happy. And a similar verdict is passed upon these institutions by all who have come into contact with them. Not only are they a boon to mothers, who can go about their duties with the assurance that their children are in beneficial surroundings, but they are of untold advantage to the children themselves, by reason of the substitution of a wholesome environment for the uncertainties of the streets. A perfectly obvious reason exists for the powerful attraction which the centers exert. Almost any occupation in the way of free activity and games may be indulged in at will by the little visitors; and they have the advantage of the help of a trained teacher if needed, and just sufficient supervision to insure peace and harmony.

Good Work at Leeds

The City of Leeds has done specially interesting work in this direction and though the requirements of economy have caused the scheme to be temporarily restricted to centers which can be run on a voluntary basis, it is hoped that circumstances will soon allow of a full resumption of activity.

Promptly at five o'clock an eager crowd of boys and girls seek admission at the door of the school building and swiftly disappear into the rooms provided for their entertainment. These rooms are plainly labelled according to the activities to be found within. The "Quiet Room," with its attractive supply of suitable books and periodicals, claims the attention of those who are studiously inclined. The "Handwork Room" supplies materials from which nimble fingers may fashion Christmas crackers, decorative caps, Chinese lanterns, and dolls' furniture; while the older girls and boys occupy their time with weaving (hat bands, scarves, ties, etc.), rug-making, and bead work. The "Woodwork Department" has a special fascination for the boys. They bring with them articles which need mending, or they make new objects of use in the home and garden. So keen are the boys on this work that they willingly provide their own materials.

Other Special Rooms

The "Needlework Room" is a place where little girls watch embroidered mats and table centers grow miraculously beneath their own clever fingers, and for a small sum they become the proud possessors of these articles. The "Games Room" claims those of a more robustious type. Here singing games, guessing contests and occasionally real romps are the order of the day. And last but not the least the "Dancing Hall," where awkward girls become transformed into woodland nymphs and win for themselves a grace of carriage and a sense of rhythm which should prove no mean asset to them in the future.

A specially humane and kindly arrangement is the provision of a room where the "little mothers" of the district may safely leave their small charges in capable hands while they themselves join in occupations more appropriate to their tender age. This "Baby Room" is a never-to-be-forgotten sight. Sometimes as many as 20 babies are to be found sitting on rush mats, solemnly surveying the world, or playing with the toys provided, or sometimes bellowing to the full extent of their voices.

The Study of Telling Stories to Children

London, England
Special Correspondence

"STORY-TELLING" has been the spring study of a number of London County Council teachers. After school hours they have gathered at a central school to hear Miss E. Clark tell delightful stories, and show how they are told to children. Some points for the story-teller to remember are these:

Be absolutely sure of your story.
Aim at being interested yourself.
Scheme the story out beforehand.
Write down the heads.
Tell the story simply.
Do not be too dramatic.
Do not encourage questions in the middle of the story.

A restful feeling is given to children when the story-teller is sure of herself. They "settle down" to the story. Love and understanding of the story on the teller's part obtain an immediate response from the children. They are not listening merely to "words."

Preparing the story means first of all to grasp the idea contained in it so that it may be passed on to the children. Miss Clark gave as an instance "Eddi's Service," one of Kipling's ballads.

"I used to think," she said, "that the idea in this poem was:

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,

but now it seems to me to be the story of a storm, and the stilling of the storm:

The storm beat on at the windows,
The water splashed on the floor,
And a wet, yoke-weary bullock
Pushed in through the open door.

Ballads

Ballads need to be retold for children, in Miss Clark's opinion, not because the story-teller can tell them better than the poet, but because ballads are perplexing to a child. They sound so nice and the swing is so lovely, but they want to know what it is all about. If the children are not told before the story begins, they are apt to ask questions in the middle, and break the thread of it. The story-teller must, therefore, think out the why, where, and when of things, and tell them to the children beforehand. "Eddi's Service," for instance, is perfectly told, but it rather begins in the middle. The children will want to know who Eddi was; they will like to know that "Manhood's End" is a village that still exists. The marshes of the Sussex shore can be pictured for them—rough bogland—then they will want all the details. It was in December—"The Saxons were keeping Christmas." They can be told what the chapel would be like with its open, unshuttered windows through which the old marsh donkey saw the "guttering flame" of the candles—then the poem will be simple to them. They will have seen horses steaming after the rain and will love the familiarity in the line, "They steamed and dripped in the chancel." And they will be quick to appreciate the fact that the ox and the ass had found a refuge from the storm.

"Till the gale blew off on the marshes
And the windows showed the day."

"Barbara Frietchie" needs the same preparation for children. They will want to know who Lee was, and why he was fighting. The struggle to free the slaves in America should be explained beforehand, and the poem will tell its own story. Spiridrion and the mules in Dean Stanley's History of the Eastern Church also lends itself easily to adaptation for the children.

Miss Clarke advises the story-teller to find a story of her own in too-familiar stories, and always to supply background where it is lacking. She does this with Bible stories. If a story is not appreciated by the children, it is best to think out why it has failed. The child will often show the mistakes that have unconsciously been made if he is asked to tell the story himself. In repeating the story of "The Revenge" by Tennyson, a child related how Lord Howard "melted away" instead of the ships! That impression had been given him.

The child will help the story too. Did not Sir James Barrie say that his method was to tell little "David" a story and then to listen to him retelling it? It was not to be the same story the second time, and, of course, it was not. But Barrie was wise, and told the story a third time with the additions the child-mind had wanted, and had put there.

Should Not Be Too Dramatic

Natural gestures are best for story-telling, and the teller should not be too dramatic; otherwise the children may be so entertained watching her antics that they entirely miss the story! Because children like best to have a story "told," not read, the teller may be sure that every-day language is what appeals to them. It is, however, good for them sometimes to listen to a story being read, for it enlarges their vocabulary.

Miss Clara Grant, of the Fern Street School Settlement, who has been teaching "babies" for 35 years, looks upon stories as language lessons to little children. She thinks that they cannot be too simple for the little ones. They love best to hear about other little boys and girls doing the same kind of things they do themselves. The story must, as a matter of fact, be linked on to something the child already knows about. It is hard to remember at first how new everything is to the little child. For this reason it is best to explain before the story begins the unfamiliar things that will appear. Town babies, for instance, are not likely to know what a stile is, or a wood, or a cave, a signpost, or even a country cottage.

Miss Grant finds pictures a great help in telling stories to the tinies, especially if the subject is quite new to them. Toy animals are useful for this purpose, too, and the town baby's knowledge can be gradually extended from the pussy, the dog, and the horse he sees every day, to the pigs, sheep, and cows of the country.

In some schools the story is made the basis of many other lessons. Scenes are acted from it, objects in it are drawn, cut out, or modeled, and the child, by his own use of the new ideas he has heard, is given the opportunity of making them part of his mental equipment.

Scrubbing the Schoolhouse

MILWAUKEE, June 2 (Special Correspondence) — "How often is the schoolhouse scrubbed?" is a question that E. T. Griffin, superintendent of the schools of Milwaukee County, has deemed pertinent. His inquiry gave to the school in Fox Point, a village on the banks of Lake Michigan, the distinction of being the cleanest rural schoolhouse in the entire county. Of 34 one-room schoolhouses investigated it was found that five are cleaned only twice a year, 11 four times a year, 14 once amonth and one every two weeks.

It is not difficult to understand the alarm which Toronto principals feel over the decision of the school inspector that they must hereafter devote at least half of their time to teaching. From whatever angle it is viewed, the step must be regarded as a backward one, particularly so when it is remembered that in these days school administration has become something of an exact science, and demands talents quite different from those which the ordinary teacher is supposed to have. It is entirely possible, for instance, that a man or woman who has demonstrated his efficiency as a principal might prove to be wholly unsuccessful and unacceptable as a teacher. The principal, to be sure, must know good teaching when he sees it and be able to distinguish it from bad. But his task is essentially and almost exclusively one of supervision. He is the personal representative of the superintendent, and it is on him that responsibility for the smooth operation of the school is put. More than that, and perhaps of even greater importance, is the fact that he is the liaison officer between the educational system and the public.

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PITCHING PROBLEM IS A SERIOUS ONE

McGraw's Team Does Not Find the Going so Smooth, With Box Staff Below Par

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	34	14	.708
Pittsburgh	27	20	.574
Brooklyn	25	21	.543
Cincinnati	25	22	.532
St. Louis	25	22	.521
Chicago	25	24	.510
Boston	17	32	.347
Philadelphia	13	35	.271

RESULTS SATURDAY

Chicago 4, Boston 3.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 12, Philadelphia 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Chicago 3, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn vs. St. Louis (postponed).

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at Chicago; New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Tuesday—Boston at Chicago; New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Wednesday—Boston at St. Louis; New York at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at Chicago; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Thursday—Boston at St. Louis; New York at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at Chicago; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Friday—Boston at St. Louis; New York at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at Chicago; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Saturday—Boston at St. Louis; New York at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at Chicago; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

In spite of showing the same clear lead over the field as a week or a month ago, New York stands in danger of seeing that lead cut down in very quick order unless its pitching staff takes a decided and an immediate brace. The past week or 10 days has been a cheerless period for Manhattan fans, what with seeing the Yankees lose practically whenever given the opportunity and with the Giants, in the west, faring very little better. The surprising feature of the Giants' work is the fact that one of its few recent victories was turned in over the shut-out route by John M. Bentley, the left-handed recruit who previously had given so little encouragement to his purchasers. It was not the first game Bentley had won since becoming a member of the Giants, but this particular victory could not have been better timed, as Pittsburgh was the club affected.

As in the series going on in New York between the American League champions and their nearest western rivals, there are still two games to be played by the Giants at Pittsburgh, the runner-up city in the National. After appearing for a time ready to relinquish second place to Brooklyn, William B. McKechnie's nine took another spurt, passing the men from Flatbush. Now Pittsburgh stands 6½ contests below the world's title holders. As indicated, that margin may be narrowed considerably in the near future if John J. McGraw's pitching corps is not rejuvenated or reinforced.

It looks as though it has become McGraw's policy to take on "one-year pitchers," judging by the signing of John Scott and Hugh A. McQuillan last year and the recent trade involving John Watson, formerly a member of the Braves' box staff. Scott performed nobly throughout 1922, including the world series, and the same may be said of McQuillan after his entry into the Giant ranks late in mid-season. But the value of both these stars has been negligible in the present campaign, and not of a nature justifying the $100,000 alleged to have been paid for McQuillan alone. As for Watson, that worthy will have to show far better form in order to get into the game even as a relief pitcher, for Boston has seen to its disadvantage how poorly his recent work has compared with that of 1921, for example. The acquisition of Henry M. Gowdy and release of Earl Smith does not alter the Giants' playing strength much one way or another, since Smith, like Watson of the Braves, has broken training rules and Gowdy's days of active usefulness are about over, anyway. It is primarily as a coach of pitchers, and secondarily as a pinch hitter and reserve catcher, that Gowdy goes to the Giants.

Then, too, New York is always eager to captialize anything, even sentiment. The fans have been "with" Gowdy ever since the 1914 world series star volunteered for war service as a private in France, and popularity of that sort is more enduring than praise based on superior batting. Just as the Yankees traded for L. Everett Scott, after the latter had established a fielding reputation and was on his way to the thousand-game record, and just as they have traded for other "ready-made" stars too numerous to cite; so McGraw has consistently gone after the man in the limelight, too.

SIX-METER YACHTS IN U. S. CUP TRIALS

NEW YORK, June 11—The first races of the elimination series for six-meter yachts were scheduled to be sailed this morning off Oyster Bay. The trials, for the purpose of selecting a team of four to represent the United States in the races for the British-American Cup that will begin off Ryde, Isle of Wight, on Aug. 2, are being sailed under the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The selection committee has been given a free hand to determine what crafts will make up a well-balanced team that will be effective under the conditions which probably will be found in England.

About eight yachts were expected to take part in the races this morning. If weather conditions permit, two or three races will be sailed each day, the yachts sailing over a six-mile course. The boats which are expected to start the tryouts are:

Montauk and Hawk, owned by Commodore W. A. W. Stewart; Cygnet, owned by P. L. Hammond; Clytie and Ingormar, owned by H. B. Plan; Sandpiper, owned by G. H. Pirie; Lea, owned by J. F. Bermingham; Bally-Hoo, owned by A. G. Hanan.

SMYTHE TO LEAD 1924 TEAM

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11—Cadet G. W. Smythe '24 of Norristown, Pa., was elected captain of the United States Military Academy baseball team for next season here Saturday. Smythe has been varsity centerfielder for three seasons and also played on the Army football team.

Former Tennis Stars May Win Golf Fame

McLoughlin and Miss Browne Are the Promising Pair

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (AP)—Golf enthusiasts hereabouts are keeping an interested eye on two former tennis champions whose recent achievements on the links give promise of their possible triumphant return to the spotlight of national sports as winners of the highest golf honors.

They are M. E. McLoughlin, former national singles champion, and Miss M. K. Browne, twice winner of the national women's singles title.

McLoughlin, "The Comet," brilliant international player 10 years ago, will be remembered by tennis fans throughout the country as the first exponent of the hard-driving, fast net game to appear on eastern courts. He has not given up tennis, but says he much prefers golf today.

In contrast to many others who have come to the front in golf, McLoughlin is essentially a professionally taught player. His swing resembles that of a "pro" rather than that of an amateur, and he has a long game that is very fine.

McLoughlin has come to the front so fast that his game is still erratic, particularly on the green. Now and then he will putt with the cool precision of a master. Again he will tighten up and take three putts where he might have taken one.

Another year, some experts predict, will see McLoughlin playing a game that will warrant his entry into a national championship. Today he plays to a four handicap and is ranked as one of Southern California's most promising players.

Miss Browne has shown such aptitude for golf that she is already recognized as one of the leading players of the Pacific coast, and there are many who believe that were she to enter a national championship her play would be the star of the tourney.

Three times in the last year she has defeated Miss Doreen Kavanagh, state champion, in tournament play, and Miss Margaret Cameron, who made an excellent showing in the national championship last year, has met with defeat at her hands at least once during that time.

Miss Browne is a natural player. When she drives she settles back on her heels, brings the club back well over her shoulder and then hits the ball 220, 230 or even 240 yards down the fairway. She is said to be the longest woman driver on the Pacific Coast today.

Through the fairway her play is good, but it is on the green that she does most of her spectacular work. She putts quickly, before she has had a chance to lose sight of the line to the cup. When under fire she is particularly dangerous, her long tennis experience apparently accounting for this. Often she has run down 15 and 20-foot putts when a match has depended on it.

Her short game, close observers of her progress say, is her only weakness, and she is devoting much time to perfecting a pitch to the pin. She has mastered a half iron running approach that is deadly in its accuracy, but says she is anxious to develop a short pitch in which she can have confidence.

MAROONS WIN FINAL GAME OF 1923 SEASON

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11—University of Chicago finished its baseball season with two victories and 10 defeats as a result of its final game here Saturday, won by a score of 5 to 4 from Indiana University. Maroon graduates assembled for a reunion, furnished the largest crowd the Stagg field diamond has had this season.

L. W. Arnt '25 pitched a fairly good game for Chicago. Capt. G. H. Yardley '23 led the Maroon attack, scoring two runs. E. H. Forkel '24, first baseman, who contributed two hits toward the victory, was elected captain of the Chicago team for 1924. The Maroon made five hits as compared to eight for Indiana. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	x	5	5	3
Indiana	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	8	7

Batteries—Arnt and Yardley; Moomaw and Woodward. Umpire—H. L. Ray.

Captain-elect E. W. Wilson '25 and A. E. Frankenstein '23, doubles tennis champion of the "Big Ten," are to represent Chicago at the national intercollegiate tennis tournament at University of Pennsylvania. Frankenstein won the right by defeating A. A. Stagg Jr. '24 by a score, 4—6, 11-9, 6—3, Saturday, in a special match.

TENNIS STARS IN NEW ENGLAND TOURNEY

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11—The twenty-second annual New England tennis championship tournament starts today on the courts of the Hartford Golf Club, with a number of nationally known racquet stars entered. W. T. Tilden 2d, United States champion, meets R. Snow of Springfield, Mass., in a first round match today. Manuel Alonso of Spain plays L. Winwoodie of California.

Among the other tennis stars entered are: A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass.; A. W. Jones of Providence; Samuel Hardy, S. H. Voshell, F. T. Anderson, Elliott Bingen, Jerome Lang and E. T. Dawson, all of New York.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	29	20	.592
New Orleans	29	20	.592
Atlanta	27	21	.563
Chattanooga	24	23	.511
Mobile	22	23	.489
Memphis	20	23	.465
Birmingham	19	27	.413
Little Rock	16	29	.356

RESULTS SUNDAY

New Orleans 4, Nashville 1.
Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 2.
Mobile at Memphis (postponed).

TORONTO DEFEATS LEHIGH

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 11—University of Toronto defeated Lehigh University at lacrosse here Saturday, 6 to 0.

FIVE TRACK CHAMPIONS ARE TO BATTLE FOR HONORS SOON

National Collegiate A. A. Meet Set for June 15 and 16, at Stagg Field, Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11—Five champions and one former champion with a good chance to "come back" are to battle for honors at the National Collegiate Association track and field meet to be held here June 15 and 16 at Stagg Field. In a number of cases the title defenders have little chance of retaining their honors, considering the class of the field entered against them. In others, the champions are doing better than ever and are strongly favored to win.

One of the latter is C. R. Brookins '24 of University of Iowa, who recently set a new world's record at the "Big Ten" games in Ann Arbor with time of 23 1-5s. in the 220-yard low hurdles. This is 1 3-5s. better than the time he made in winning the event last year. Brookins is training carefully, with the expectation of possibly bringing his time down to 23s., equaling a mark he made in a dual meet. The fast rivalry expected should force him to that scratch.

Another champion favored to retain his honors is A. B. Helffrick of Pennsylvania State College. He won the national title last year in 1m. 58 1-10s. In the recent eastern intercollegiate, however, he ran the event in 1m. 55 8-10s. This is 1 6-10s. better than the national meet record made by E. W. Eby of University of Pennsylvania in 1921. Helffrick will have keen competition from two "Big Ten" runners, C. A. Reinke '25 of Michigan, and L. M. Vallely '25 of University of Wisconsin. The latter won the "Big Ten" race in 7-10s. better time than Helffrick's eastern performance.

In the 400-yard run, C. S. Cochran of Mississippi A. and M. College, will probably have to step better than 49.7-10s., which was sufficient to win last year. J. A. Bier '24 of Washington University, who won the Missouri Valley run in 1-10s. slower, set a strenuous pace in the "Big Ten" meet to force P. C. Sweet '23 of Illinois to make the mark of 48 1-5s. Bier and Sweet are both entered.

There will be no title defender in the 220-yard dash, but the champion of 1921 who was second last year will try to regain his honors. This is E. C. Wilson '23 of Iowa, who won the "Big Ten" furlong in 21 1-5s., setting a new Conference record and bettering the mark made last year by L. T. Junior University is sending a speedy rival in this event in J. D. Campbell '24. Another speedy entrant is L. E. Erwin '24 of Kansas State, and W. R. Fisher of University of Kansas.

In the pole vault J. T. Landowski '24 of University of Michigan, who tied with A. G. Norris of California at 12ft. 6in. last year, will defend, but probably will be eclipsed by several others. D. G. Brownell '25 of Illinois, who set the new Conference mark of 13ft. 2in. probably will not enter, but J. K. Brooker '25, of Michigan, and H. J. Collins '23 of Illinois, who are entered, have done better than last year's mark. There are a number of others who are expected to help push up the standard in this event.

J. T. Lieb of Notre Dame, who won the discus throw last year with a toss of 144ft. 2½in., is entered to defend, but he will have a lot of keen competition. He had an off day at the "Big Ten" meet and lost to Brooker, the Michigan pole vault star. A. G. Lincoln '24 of University of Missouri is a likely entrant in this event, as also is F. J. Schildauer '25 of Illinois. The performances of the champions in former annual meets of the National Collegiate Athletic Association follows:

100-Yard Dash

1921—L. T. Paulu, Grinnell College....10s.
1922—L. T. Paulu, Grinnell College, 9 9-10s.

220-Yard Dash

1921—E. G. Wilson, Uni. of Iowa..22 3-5s.
1922—L. T. Paulu, Grinnell College 21 4-5s.

440-Yard Run

1921—F. J. Shea, Uni. of Pittsburgh..49s.
1922—C. S. Cochran, Miss. A. & M 49 7-10s.

880-Yard Run

1921—E. W. Eby, U. of Penn....1. 57 2-5s.
1922—A. B. Helffrich, Penn St.1m. 58 1-10s

One Mile Run

1921—R. B. Watson, Kan. State.4m. 23 2-5s.
1922—L. M. Shields, Penn State.4m. 20 2-5s.

Two-Mile Run

1921—J. L. Romig, Penn State....9m. 31s.
1922—L. S. Rathbun Iowa St..9m. 32 1-10s.

120-Yard Low Hurdles

1921—E. J.Thompson, Dart. College.14 2-5s.
1922—H. E. Barron, Penn State....15 2-5s.

220-Yard High Hurdles

1921—A. G. Desch, Notre Dame.....24 4-5s
1922—C. R. Brookins, U. of Iowa...24 1-5s.

Running High Jump

1921—John Murphy, Notre Dame..6ft. 3in.
1922—H. M. Osborne, U. of Ill. 6ft. 2 5-8in.
Tied—John Murphy, Notre D..,6ft. 2 5-8in.

Running Broad Jump

1921—G. P. Stinchcomb, O. St. U.23ft. 3¾in
1922—R. L. LeGendre, Georgetown.24ft. 3in

Pole Vault

1921—L. W. Welch, Georgia Tech.....12ft.
Tied—E. J. Jenne, Washington State..12ft.
Tied—L. L. Wilder, U. of Wis.....12ft.
Tied—T. P. Gardner, Yale Universit.y.12ft.
1922—A. G. Norris, California ..12ft. 6in.
Tied—J. T. Landowski, U. of Mich. 12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput

1921—A. R. Pope, U. of Wash..45 ft. 4½in.
1922—J. W. Merchant, Calif.....44ft. 6½in.

Discus Throw

1921—A. R. Pope, U. of Wash.142ft. 2¼in.
1922—J. T. Lieb, Notre Dame..144ft. 2½in.

Hammer Throw

1921—C. M. Redmon, U. of Chi.133ft. 9¾in.
1922—J. W. Merchant, California.161ft. 4in.

Javelin Throw

1921—J. F. Hanner, L. St'ford.191ft. 2¼in.
1922—H. B. Hoffman, U. of Mich.202ft. 3in.

U. S. ARMY TEAM TO MEET BRITISH

Champion Overseas Poloists to Invade America This Fall

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Representative teams of the British and American armies will meet at the Meadowbrook Club the first week in September in the first of an annual series of pony polo championship matches, marking a new departure in international polo events, the United States Polo Association announced today.

The association has received word from British Army officials that they had arranged to send the champion British Army poloists to America in the early fall for the Meadowbrook events.

Acceptance by the British Army of the association's invitation was due principally to the offices of General Pershing, who communicated to General, the Earl of Gavan, chief of the general staff of the British Army, the hope that such events would "lead not only to the development of polo in the respective armies, but would tend to foster and extend the pleasant relations between the nations."

The United States Polo Association was advised that the British general staff, including Lord Derby and Field Marshal Haig, had accepted the proposition with enthusiasm equaling that of General Pershing, and that their acceptance was announced soon after the proposal was made.

The event will be decided by the best two out of three matches.

A remarkable growth of enthusiasm for polo in the American Army, coupled with the success of its team in winning the Junor Polo Cup last year, the Polo Association stated, had led it to arrange the international contest, which will be played alternately in England and the United States.

The Army has acquired a number of fine polo mounts for the use of its more than 1000 first-class players, and it is probable that a preliminary tourney will be held by the Army in August to determine the personnel of the American team.

ALONZO IN TWO VICTORIES

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 11—Manuel Alonzo, Spanish tennis player, temporarily living here, won the Lehigh Valley singles championship by defeating Frederic Mercur '26, Lehigh University champion, on the courts of the Northampton Country Club, here Saturday. He also won the doubles championship with Col. J. W. Fuller of Catasaqua, defeating Dr. H. C. Updegrove and Paul Brinker, Easton, in a five-set match. The scores were 11—13, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Holy Cross 1, Harvard 0.
Amherst 2, Trinity 1.
Crescent A. C. 6, Yale 4.
Princeton 4, Gettysburg 1.
Colgate 12, Union 1.
Pennsylvania 8, Columbia 2.
Lafayette 15, Rutgers 0.
Franklin & Marshall 6, Ursinus 2.
Bucknell 6, Susquehanna 2.
Swarthmore 8, Muhlenburg 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Penn State 2.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Wright & Ditson Phone Main 3078

Cambridge Defeated by Syracuse Team

Cambridge, Eng., June 11

THE Syracuse University lacrosse team defeated Cambridge University today, 14 goals to 1.

Syracuse defeated the South England team at Finchley, Saturday, 18 goals to 2.

SCHOOLBOY TIES RECORD

NEW YORK, June 11—Prospects of Frank Hussey, Stuyvesant High School sprinter, having his time of 9 3-5s., for the 100-yard placed alongside the world's record for that distance with the names of D. J. Kelly, H. P. Drew and C. W. Paddock are today considered good as four official timers of the Amateur Athletic Union did the timing and three of them caught the runner at 9 3-5s. There was a fair wind blowing at the time, but it struck the runners at an angle. Hussey made his record when he won the sprint at the Public Schools Athletic League championship games at the Brooklyn Athletic Club field.

WESBROOK WINS SHERWOOD CUP

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11—For the second season in a row W. K. Wesbrook of Detroit, is today in possession of the Sherwood Tennis Cup as a result of defeating George Lott of Chicago, in the singles final of the Sherwood Club series here yesterday. The score was 4—6, 9—7, 6—3, 6—4. The Webber brothers, James and Jerry, won the doubles crown defeating Wesbrook and R. F. Wood 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, 6—0.

DYER IS CHAMPION

NEW YORK, June 11—F. W. Dyer, New Jersey state champion, won the Metropolitan Amateur Golf championship here Saturday, defeating Capt. H. C. Tippett of the Lido Golf Club, 6 up and 5 to play in the 36-hole final round over the Siwanoy links at Mount Vernon. Dyer finished the morning round 6 up on his opponent, and playing steady golf in the afternoon, held this advantage until the end of the match game at the 31st hole.

HARVARD CREWS REST

RED TOP, Conn., June 11—The four Harvard crews in training here for the annual regatta with Yale, June 22, lay on their oars yesterday and did no work. The crews were guests of J. P. Morgan on his yacht Corsair and enjoyed an all-day cruise in Long Island Sound. On the way to Greenport, the yacht was anchored at Plum Island and the oarsmen went in swimming. They returned to quarters at 6 p. m.

YALE ELECTS BOWLES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 11—C. B. Bowles '24 of Springfield, Mass., has been elected captain of the Yale golf team for next year.

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Overseas Tennis Members Chosen

Oxford-Cambridge Team Sails to Invade America June 16

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 11—The members of the combined Oxford-Cambridge universities tennis team, which is to tour the United States and Canada this summer, have been selected, and the arrangements for the tour have been virtually completed.

The team is composed of five Cambridge men, J. N. Lowry, Jesus; M. D. Horn, Christ's; C. S. Ramaswami, Pembroke; J. H. van Alen, Christ's; J. J. Lezard, Trinity Hall, and four Oxford players, S. F. Hepburn, Oriel; C. V. Kingsley, Wadham; A. N. Wilder, St. Catherine's, and A. S. Watt, Oriel. Of this number Van Alen, St. George's School, and Wilder, Yale University, are Americans. Included in the team also are three Englishmen, an Australian, a New Zealander, a South African, and an Indian. Lowry, Horn and Hepburn played on the team that toured America in 1921.

The squad will sail for the United States on June 16. Immediately on arrival the collegians will go to Philadelphia for their opening match with the University of Pennsylvania. They will take part in the intercollegiate championships at Philadelphia and will go from there to Seabright, where they will play a joint match against Princeton University and Leyand Stanford Jr. University.

Matches have also been arranged with the Southampton Tennis Club, the Westchester-Biltmore Club and the Rockaway Hunt Club. The eastern trip will be concluded with the match against the Harvard-Yale university teams at Newport.

The team will then go north for a Canadian tour, returning to New York via the middle west the latter part of August. The entire schedule has been planned by Morris Duane '23, captain of the Harvard tennis team.

YACHTS ASSMEBLED FOR BERMUDA RACE

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 11—Twenty-three schooners, sloops and yawls arrived in this harbor last night and this forenoon, preparatory to starting tomorrow at 10 a. m., standard time, in the 662-mile ocean race, from Sarah's Ledge to Bermuda.

The city is filled with yachtsmen and boat racing enthusiasts, as a result of the congregation here of so many yachts, this being the largest fleet ever assembled for a Bermuda race. J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair is among the craft in the harbor here to see the races get under way. This evening the race committee, of chiwh Serbert Stone is chairman, and the captains and crews of the various contenders, will dine at the Hotel Mohican.

Today was spent in inspection of the yachts, ensealment of engines and the assignment of code letters for distinguishing signals.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	45	25	.643
Sacramento	38	29	.567
Vernon	36	32	.529
Los Angeles	33	33	.500
Salt Lake	32	35	.478
Portland	32	37	.464
Seattle	27	38	.415
Oakland	27	41	.397

RESULTS SATURDAY

Salt Lake 11, Oakland 10.
Oakland 15, Salt Lake 8.
San Francisco 5, Portland 1.
Vernon 6, Seattle 5.
Los Anegles 11, Sacramento 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Salt Lake 14, Oakland 11.
Oakland 11, Salt Lake 8.
San Francisco 5, Portland 10.
San Francisco 2, Portland 1.
Vernon 6, Seattle 2.
Vernon 6, Seattle 4.
Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 6.
Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	32	14	.696
Baltimore	30	19	.612
Reading	26	21	.553
Toronto	23	20	.535
Buffalo	21	23	.477
Newark	19	26	.422
Jersey City	18	30	.375
Syracuse	15	31	.326

RESULTS SATURDAY

Jersey City 4, Newark 3.
Baltimore 8, Reading 6.
Syracuse 4, Buffalo 3.
Syracuse 4, Buffalo 3.
Toronto 4, Rochester 3.
Rochester 4, Toronto 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Baltimore 6, Reading 1.
Newark 6, Jersey City 5.
Newark 11, Jersey City 3.
Buffalo 7, Rochester 5.
Buffalo 2, Rochester 1.
Syracuse 2, Toronto 1.
Toronto 15, Syracuse 0 (7 innings).

WEST POINT WINS LAST GAME

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11—The United States Military Academy won its final lacrosse game of the season here Saturday, defeating Rutgers College, 12 to 5. It has been a very succesful lacrosse season for the Army as only one game was lost.

AMES IS MAINE TRACK CAPTAIN

ORONO, Me., June 11—J. W. Ames '24 of Walpole, Mass., for three years on the track and cross-country teams at the University of Maine was elected captain of the track team here Saturday. D. W. Penley '25 of Dexter was elected manager and J. H. Sweatt '24 of Andover and P. A. Row '24 of Haverhill, assistant managers.

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NEW YORK KEEPS THE GRISCOM CUP

Defeats Philadelphia in the Final Match of the 1923 Series

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—For the sixth time in the history of the competition which started in 1902 the Metropolitan District is today enjoying the title of Griscom Cup champions following their victory over Philadelphia in the third and final match of the competition over the links of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, Saturday. New York won eight of the 15 individual matches. It is also the second successive year that New York has held the title.

Miss A. W. Stirling, formerly of Atlanta and national champion for three years, had an interesting match with Mrs. R. H. Barlow, the Philadelphia city champion, and finally won it, 3 and 2. The match was all square at the thirteenth and it was only by displaying some very fine golf that Miss Stirling won the next three holes.

Two former champions—Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Philadelphia, and Miss H. A. Jackson, New York—met as second players on their respective teams and Mrs. Hurd won a rather easy victory, 6 and 4. Two of the matches went to extra holes, Mrs. N. P. Rood of Philadelphia requiring 19 holes to win from Mrs. T. H. Latham, New York, and Mrs. J. W. Turnbull, Philadelphia, taking 19 holes to defeat Mrs. Phillips Stevenson. The summary:

Miss A. W. Stirling, New York, defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, 3 and 2.
Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. H. A. Jackson, New York, 6 and 4.
Miss G. M. Bishop, New York, defeated Mrs. E. L. Marshall, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Laroque Anderson, New York, 5 and 4.
Mrs. C. F. Fox, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, New York, 5 and 4.
Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. G. M. Heckschler, New York, 4 and 3.
Mrs. F. E. Dubois, New York, defeated Miss Helen Meehan, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.
Mrs. Norman Todd, New York, defeated Mrs. E. C. Felton, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.
Mrs. N. P. Rood Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. T. H. Latham, New York, 1 up (19 holes).
Mrs. J. W. Turnbull, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Phillip Stevenson, New York, 1 up 19 holes).
Mrs. C. E. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Thomas Morrow, New York, 6 and 5.
Mrs. J. F. Davis, New York, defeated Mrs. E. G. Hetz, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.
Mrs. Alexander Smith, New York, defeated Miss Margaret Davis, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.
Mrs. Courtland Smith, New York, defeated Miss Margaret Davis, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.
Mrs. J. McGowan, New York, defeated Mrs. H. Vetterlein, Philadelphia, 1 up.

THREE CAPTAINS ELECTED FOR 1924

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11 (Special)—Captains were elected here Saturday to head three teams of Washington University in 1924. J. A. Bier '24 was elected captain of the track team. Bier won the 440-yard dash at the Missouri Valley Conference meet this year and finished second in the event at the Intercollegiate Conference games.

The baseball team will be led by Walter Pierce '24. Pierce has played at first base and at catch for the Red and Green, but his chief rôle has been that of pinch hitter. He has played amateur baseball for a number of years and is considered a good student of the game.

Edward Helbing '26 was elected captain of the swimming team. He specializes in the distance swims and in the backstroke event. His swimming was a prominent feature of Washington's victory over Kansas State Agricultural College this winter.

POLO CUP MATCHES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9—The Rumson (N. J.) polo team won the final match for the Morrell Fund Cup from Pennlyn today, 8 to 7. Rumson started the game with a one-goal handicap, which eventually proved its margin of victory, as each team scored seven goals. Green River defeated Bryn Mawr in the second of a series of matches for the President's Cup. The score was 12 goals to 11.

VISITORS LOSE AT CRICKET

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—The Philadelphia Cricket Club eleven defeated the Bermuda team in a one-inning match, 149 runs to 87 here Saturday.

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RACE IN AMERICAN IS A LITTLE TIGHTER

But That Is Due to Yankee Reverses Rather Than to Rivals' Gains

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	16	.660
Philadelphia	26	20	.565
Cleveland	26	22	.542
Detroit	23	25	.479
St. Louis	21	25	.457
Washington	21	26	.447
Boston	17	23	.425
Chicago	17	25	.405

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cleveland 13, New York 3.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 6.
St. Louis 5, Washington 4.
Chicago vs. Boston (postponed).

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 8, Cleveland 7.
Washington 5, St. Louis 2.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Chicago at Boston; Cleveland at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Washington.
Tuesday—Chicago at Boston; Cleveland at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Washington.
Wednesday—Chicago at Boston; St. Louis at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia.
Thursday—Detroit at Boston; St. Louis at New York; Cleveland at Philadelphia; Chicago at Washington.
Friday—Detroit at Boston; St. Louis at New York; Cleveland at Philadelphia; Chicago at Washington.
Saturday—Detroit at Boston; St. Louis at New York; Cleveland at Philadelphia; Chicago at Washington.

Cleveland had a fine opportunity to gain some more ground on the New York club yesterday, but the Indians' defense was not equal to their attacking power, and therein lies the story of the Yankees' 7 to 6 victory. The series between these worthies of east and west is now even.

In their last eight starts the Yankees have lost all but two. Boston, Chicago and Cleveland are the teams that have caused the confidence of Manhattan to diminish to reasonable proportions. After an exhibition like yesterday's, however, when the Yankee team overcame a five-run handicap with the game more than half gone, there is justification for confidence on the part of their supporters. Should New York win a third straight pennant in the American League the fans in the Bronx Stadium will doubtlessly declare, with large measure of truth, that the Indians and others merely have given the race an aspect of passing interest.

Meanwhile, try as they will, the various claimants to flag honors cannot leave Philadelphia out of the picture. Connie Mack's team this morning shows a full game lead over Cleveland, and is still the aggregation that presses Miller J. Huggins' champions hardest in the matter of games won and lost. Outside of this trio—New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland—not one of the clubs shows a percentage as high as .500.

One team, however, that is still in the second division, has been playing far better than .500 ball for the past fortnight. In this interval Frank L. Chance's Boston Red Sox have tackled the hardest opposition in the league and, in their last 11 games, have come out victorious in eight. If this pace is maintained or even approached during the rest of the home stay, Chance's charges will at least have won their way to the leadership of the lower quartet, this on the assumption that neither St. Louis nor Washington is to display any startling reversal.

Beginning tomorrow the Browns will open a four-game series at New York. A year ago a meeting of these teams was hailed as one of the "crucial" events of the baseball year. Now it will be merely four ball games, may the better team win, with the chances greatly favoring the Yankees. Such is the difference the passing of one star ball player has made to a major league club. No wonder that the fans of the Mount City await eagerly any news concerning G. A. Sisler's return.

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BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS

WINNERS OF THE CHAMPION BELT

Year	Winner	Strokes	Course
1860	W. Park	174	Prestwick
1861	T. Morris	163	Prestwick
1862	T. Morris	163	Prestwick
1863	W. Park	168	Prestwick
1864	T. Morris	167	Prestwick
1865	A. Strath	162	Prestwick
1866	W. Park	169	Prestwick
1867	T. Morris	170	Prestwick
1868	T. Morris Jr.	154	Prestwick
1869	T. Morris Jr.	157	Prestwick
1870	T. Morris Jr.	149*	Prestwick

WINNERS OF THE CAMPION CUP

Year	Winner	Strokes	Course
1872	T. Morris Jr.	166	Prestwick
1873	T. Kidd	179	St. Andrews
1874	M. Park	159	Musselburgh
1875	W. Park	166	Prestwick
1876	R. Martin	176	St. Andrews
1877	J. Anderson	160	Musselburgh
1878	J. Anderson	157	Prestwick
1879	J. Anderson	170	St. Andrews
1880	R. Ferguson	162	Musselburgh
1881	R. Ferguson	170	Prestwick
1882	R. Ferguson	171	St. Andrews
1883	W. Fernie	159†	Musselburgh
1884	J. Simpson	160	Prestwick
1885	R. Martin	171	St. Andrews
1886	D. Brown	157	Musselburgh
1887	W. Park Jr	161	Prestwick
1888	J. Burne	171	St. Andrews
1889	W. Park	155	Musselburgh
1890	John Ball	164	Prestwick
1891	H. Kircaldy	166	St. Andrews
1892	H. H. Hilton	305‡	Muirfield
1893	W. Auchterlonie	322	Prestwick
1894	J. H. Taylor	326	Sandwich
1895	J. H. Taylor	322	St. Andrews
1896	Harry Vardon	316	Muirfield
1897	H. H. Hilton	312	Hoylake
1898	Harry Vardon	307	Prestwick
1899	Harry Vardon	310	Sandwich
1900	J. H. Taylor	309	St. Andrews
1901	James Braid	309	Muirfield
1902	Aleck Herd	307	Hoylake
1903	Harry Vardon	300	Prestwick
1904	J. White	296	Sandwich
1905	James Braid	318	St. Andrews
1906	James Braid	300	Muirfield
1907	Arnaud Massy	312	Hoylake
1908	James Braid	291	Prestwick
1909	J. H. Taylor	295	Cinque Ports
1910	James Braid	299	St. Andrews
1911	Harry Vardon	303	Prestwick
1912	Edward Ray	294	Muirfield
1913	J. H. Taylor	304	Hoylake
1914	Harry Vardon	306	Prestwick
1920	George Duncan	303	Deal
1921	Jock Hutchison	296†	St. Andrews
1922	W. C. Hagen	300	Sandwich

*T. Morris, by winning three times in succession, won the belt outright, and the championship remained in abeyance for two years, when a new trophy was substituted, to be held by a leading club in the district from which the winner hails. †After a tie. ‡Competition extended to 72 holes.

TROON, Scotland, June 11 (AP)—Two hundred and twenty-two of golf's heaviest-calibered siege guns opened fire today to find the range of one of the game's most sought-for awards—the British open title. Included in the list were a dozen Americans, at least two of whom—W. C. Hagen, last year's champion, and Eugene Sarazen—were regarded as threatening contenders.

The qualifying round to determine the 80 survivors has been divided into 18 holes today and 18 tomorrow. Play is over the new and the municipal courses, with each golfer making a round on both.

Hagen had a difficult time of it on his round over the new course today, and had to be satisfied with an 82.

He was seldom straight from the tee, was frequently in the rough, and often trapped, getting into trouble on almost every hole. Once his ball lodged in a heather bush. On the seventh he had an unplayable lie and took a two-stroke penalty and was 8 on this hole. On two holes coming in he required 6s. The greens were often as troublesome as the fairways, several puts obstinately refusing to sink. His card read:

Out	4	5	4	2	5	5	8	3	5	41	
In	3	6	5	5	4	6	4	4	4	41	82

Macdonald Smith, the Californian, was in far better form in going over the municipal course, making it in 75.

Smith, playing smoothly, went out in 37, and came home with almost equal steadiness except for a 6 on the sixteenth. His card read:

Out	5	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	5	37	
In	4	4	5	4	3	4	6	3	5	38	75

Smith's iron play, despite the wind, was so accurate that he had chances for seven "birdies," three of which he obtained. He was only off the fairway twice, and in trouble only at the short fifteenth, when his drive struck the sandy face of the bunker and he needed five for the hole. His solitary six was scored on a long par five hole.

The wind today aggravated the difficulties under which the Americans were laboring in adapting their play to the use of smooth-faced clubs.

This was necessary after the decree yesterday barring punched or corrugated-faced irons, which the Americans have been accustomed to use in pitching and chipping to the greens.

J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian champion, hewing a straight line along the course, playing with remarkable steadiness and putting well, came through with a 76. His card:

Out	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	39	
In	3	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	37	76

J. M. Barnes played his usual strong game through the fairways, but was in poor form on the greens, taking 80. His card:

Out	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	3	4	37	
In	3	5	6	5	4	5	4	5	6	43	80

George Aulbach of Boston took 80 for the round.

F. H. Jangle, the former South African caddie, had an 82.

The entry of Harry Brown, the Mexico City professional, was scratched, Brown deciding not to compete.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, with a number yet to finish, the lowest score had been turned in by Fred Robson, the English internationalist—a 73. Gordon Lockhart, a Scotsman, from Gleneagles, was only one higher, with a 74.

C. J. H. Tolley, former British amateur champion, had a 78. Abe Mitchell, the British veteran, turned in a 79.

Edward Ray, former British open champion and winner of the United States open championship in 1920, turned in a card of 77. George Duncan, British open champion in 1920, had 78, and J. H. Taylor, several times the British titleholder, got 78.

The American contingent does not appear greatly disturbed by the last minute ruling prohibiting the use of punched and slotted clubs. Instead, Hagen, Sarazen, J. M. Barnes and MacDonald Smith, regarded as the "Big Four" from the United States, are most optimistic.

The Americans play today in the following order on the new course: W. C. Hagen; George Aulbach, Boston; Harry Brown, Mexico City; J. M. Barnes, Pelham Manor; Charles Hoffner, Philadelphia. On the municipal course: Macdonald Smith, California; E. W. Clarke, Asheville, N. C.; John Farrell, Quaker Ridge, N. Y.; Leo Diegel, Washington; Eugene Sarazen, T. D. Armour, New York, and J. H. Kirkwood, former Australian open champion, now an American resident.

Kent Tennis Tourney Opens at Beckenham

By The Associated Press

Beckenham, Eng., June 11

THE Kent lawn tennis championships, which are looked upon as the "dress rehearsal" for the Wimbledon tournament, opened today before a large gallery. The chief attraction was W. M. Johnston, who recently captured the world's hard-court championship at Saint Cloud.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, the American woman champion; Miss E. R. Sears, Miss Leslie Bancroft and Miss Elizabeth Ryan are also competing.

MARCONI-RIGGED SLOOPS VICTORS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11—Marconi rigged sloops were victors here Saturday in two club sailing races. Gossoon, the Class R champion, owned by E. M. Railton and H. H. Kimball, won the Chicago Yacht Club race held off Belmont Harbor, covering the club course of 10.75 miles in 1hr. 43m. 37s. Intruder, the new Class Q boat brought in by J. P. O'Rourke, won the Jackson Park Yacht Club race, working over the windward and leeward 10-mile course in 1hr. 39m. 40s.

In the first of the monthly lady skippers races in the one design class yesterday Mrs. Abie Dalseg was the winner with Naiad sailing the five-mile course off Belmont Harbor in 1hr. 15m. 27s.

RAY FAILS TO BREAK RECORD

J. W. Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club failed in his attempt to establish a new world's record for the one-mile run at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, last Saturday. Conditions were most unfavorable for fast running, Ray being timed in 4m. 27 3-5s. He made his trial in a handicap race which was won by W. L. Chapin Jr. '25, from the 125-yard mark in 4m. 23 4-5s. J. N. Watters '26, from the 100-yard mark, was second and Ray, runninig from scratch, was third.

CANOEISTS OPEN RACING SEASON

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11—To open the competitive season of the western division of the American Canoe Association here, yesterday, Lincoln Park Boat Club and May Wood Canoe Club tied with 20 points in the races on the Desplaines River. V. L. Smith of Lincoln Park won the singles; Dale McDonald of May Wood won the tilting; Warren and Alice Carlson of Riverside won the mixed tandem race.

WATSON ELECTED CAPTAIN

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 11—B. E. Watson Jr '24 of Scranton, Pa., has been elected captain of the Colgate University track team, it was announced here Saturday. Watson holds the college pole vault record, and is also a broad jumper.

MISS RYAN TRIUMPHS

MANCHESTER, Eng., June 9 (AP)—In the Women's Northern lawn tennis championship final today Miss Elizabeth Ryan, former Californian, defeated Miss E. D. Holman, 6—3, 6—3. Miss Ryan thus wins the championship for the fourth time in succession.

HOOVER EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND

DULUTH, Minn., June 10—W. M. Hoover, world's amateur singles sculling champion, left Duluth late yesterday for New York en route to London, England, where he will defend the Diamond Sculls early in July.

PRINCETON LOSES AT POLO

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11—Squadron A polo team defeated Princeton University horsemen here Saturday, 11 to 5. It was Princeton's second defeat of the season.

SMITH ALUMNAE TO HOLD CONFERENCE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 11 (Special)—The annual Smith Alumnae round-table conference on vocational topics will be held during commencement week on the afternoon of June 18. The leaders of the conference and their topics have been announced, as follows: Miss Anne Perry Hicks, 1900, of Boston, Mass., will speak on "Social Service"; Miss Vida Hunt Francis '92, co-principal of the Hillside School, Norwalk, Conn., "The Woman Executive in Business"; Miss Grace Fuller '03, of New Haven, Conn., "Librarian Work"; Mrs. Everett Kimball '01, museum assistant of the Smith College Art Gallery, "Art"; Miss Alice Butterfield '03, from Miss Spence's School, New York City, "Music"; Miss Nellie Olesen '13, of the Apple Tree Tea House, Charlemont, Mass., "Domestic Science"; Miss Margaret Farand '14, director of the Smith College Press Board, "Publicity; Miss Eleanor Johnson '94, of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy, "Teaching"; Miss Eleanor Lord '87, the educational consultant of the Smith College Appointment Bureau, "School Deans."

MILK MANAGERS TO MEET

AMHERST, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Managers of 10 co-operative milk plants will hold their quarterly meeting at the Massachusetts Agricultural College here on Wednesday for a conference on milk plant operating costs. C. E. Clement, specialist of the United States Dairy Bureau, will be the speaker at the college session. Farmer operated dairies, almost all of which have retail dairy routes, are located in Holyoke, Westfield, Pittsfield, Brockton, Worcester, Salem, Easthampton, Marlboro, Concord, N. H., and Newport, R. I. All have membership in the Co-operative Dairy Council of Massachusetts.

GRAIN EXPORTS LESS

WASHINGTON, June 11—Grain exports from the United States last week were 4,019,000 bushels compared with 4,871,000 the week before.

NEW YORK TENNIS TEAM IS WINNER

Furnishes First Great Surprise of Season by Retaining Church Cup for Another Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—New York tennis players furnished the first great surprise of the season on Saturday, when they defeated the Philadelphia team in the intercity matches by a score of 6 matches to 3, and retained possession of the Church Cup for another year.

Philadelphia had been universally regarded as certain to take the trophy, after its team had disposed of Boston in such a one-sided fashion on Friday. With two national champions heading its line-up there were few who figured that its representatives could lose. But F. T. Hunter and S. H. Voshell each defeated his higher ranked opponent, giving the defenders the singles, 4 to 2, and two of the doubles matches also went to the New Yorkers.

W. T. Tilden 2d, United States champion, and regarded as the leading figure in the tennis world, encountered his doubles partner and former protegé, Vincent Richards, in both singles and doubles, and in spite of the best play that the former junior champion has ever shown so early in the season, managed to win both. But Richards proved a worthy antagonist, taking the first set in the singles, and being the strongest factor in the capture of the second set of the doubles. The Yonkers youth starts for Wimbledon on Wednesday, and gives promise of furnishing effective opposition not only to the European stars, but to W. M. Johnston, who will also compete.

The only weakness developed by Tilden in his play was in his net stroke. Often he would advance to the net, and then miss an easy volley. Under these circumstances, the champion took refuge in back-court play, and while Richards devoted his attention to attempts to draw him forward, the tall Philadelphian was not to be trapped, and gradually forced Richards to play his game, so that the final set was mostly fought out at the baseline. The score was 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

But meantime, on an adjoining court, F. T. Hunter, Richards' partner on his Wimbledon trip, was disposing of R. N. Williams 2d, former national champion, in straight sets, scored at 6—4, 7—5. Hunter, finalist at Wimbledon several years ago, has never reached the rank in this country which his European reputation deserved. His tendency toward wildness has hurt his play, but Saturday his control was perfect, and he outplayed Williams throughout the contest, his hard smashing forehand strokes catching the former Bostonian out of position at many critical moments of the match. His service was less effective, though Williams also erred in this regard, many of the games going against service, especially in the second set.

W. M. Washburn showed his usual dependable play in defeating W. F. Johnson, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1, on the third inclosure court, the chop-stroke expert being able to hold him on even terms for the first two sets, only to fall an easy victim in the third, tiring under the strain of Washburn's ability to return the ball from any position.

Tilden and Johnson were victorious in their match against Richards and Hunter, largely through the work of Tilden in the first set, when he got his net play working well, and swamped the New York team by brilliant gets and volleys. But the second set was all Richards' and the tide was stemmed by him in some of the finest play he has shown in doubles since his early victories, being even better than his exhibition at Longwood last summer. But the steadiness of Johnson began to tell in the third set, and after the Philadelphians had broken through Hunter for the lead at 3—0, they simply held their own on service for the balance of the match, taking the final game on Tilden's service, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Boston had better fortune in the second team matches, breaking even on the singles, and winning the odd doubles match when R. C. Bray and Horace Taylor managed to win from Alexander Iler and J. D. Ewing, after a long three-set match that went to 22 games in the final set. The team score was 5—4. The summary:

CHURCH CUP MATCH

Singles

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Vincent Richards, New York, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, 6—4, 7—5.

W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—1.

Carl Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated Dean Mathey, New York, 7—5, 6—4.

H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, defeated Dr. P. B. Hawk, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles

W. T. Tilden 2d, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter, New York, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Karl Behr and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated R. N. Williams 2d and S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—1.

S. H. Voshell and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated Carl Fischer and G. C. Shafer, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Teams—Singles

Dr. George King, New York, defeated Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

W. M. Hall, New York, defeated J. W. Foster, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

J. B. Fenno Jr., Boston, defeated C. A. Major, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

F. C. Anderson, New York, defeated Jasper Nicholl, Boston, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4.

R. C. Bray, Boston, defeated Seiichiro Kashio, New York, 10—8, 6—3.

Horace Taylor, Boston, defeated Alexander Iler, New York, 7—9, 6—4, 6—1.

Doubles

Josiah Wheelwright and J. W. Foster defeated W. M. Hall and George King, 9—7, 6—3.

J. B. Fenno Jr. and Jasper Nicholl, Boston, defeated F. C. Anderson and F. C. Baggs, 6—4, 6—4.

R. C. Bray and Horace Taylor, Boston, defeated Alexander Iler and J. D. Ewing, 6—4, 2—6, 12—10.

AUSTRIAN LOANS POPULAR

LONDON, June 11—Subscription lists to the Austrian Government £14,000,000 6 per cent issue opened today and closed 11.20 a. m. They were to close on or before June 14. An unusually long line of persons gathered at the Bank of England Saturday to obtain prospectuses.

DARTMOUTH PUTS UP ITS STANDARDS

Higher Requirements for Graduation With Distinction

HANOVER, N. H., June 11 (Special)—Higher scholastic requirements for graduation with distinction will become operative at the approaching commencement of the 1923 class at Dartmouth. Degrees will be conferred cum laude only when the student has attained a scholastic average of 3.0, or B, throughout his college course. The former average necessary was 2.8. In conferring degrees magna cum laude the administration has raised the requirement from a 3.2 to a 3.3 average for the four years' work. The standard of 3.6 average for a degree summa cum laude will stand unchanged. The change was effected by the administration in accord with its general policy of raising scholastic standards.

Announcement has been made by the administration of the commencement day speakers chosen from the undergraduates ranking highest in scholastic attainment. The speakers are: Karl W. Lundberg of Rockford, Ill.; Lloyd K. Neidlinger of East Orange, N. J.; E. I. Phillips of New Castle, Pa., and Arthur E. Gordon Jr. of Worcester, Mass.

Other members of the graduating class who will give speeches during commencement are: Donald R. Moore, president of the class, who will give the address of welcome on class day; Halsey H. Mills of Cleveland, Ohio, address to the college; Sidney J. Flanigan of Long Branch, N. J., class orator; John Harkins of Boston, Mass., sachem orator; Leon L. Friedman of Milwaukee, Wis., address to the old pine; Leonard Bronner Jr. of New York City, class poem; and Henry A. Sullivan of Worcester, Mass., class odist.

TRINITY CLOSES ITS CENTENNIAL

Commencement Exercises and Dedication of Tablet at State House End Observances

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11—Trinity College's centennial commencement was brought to an end today with the commencement exercises on the campus in the forenoon and the other gatherings which were arranged to fill out the day.

To the alumni the most important announcement was that of Maj. J. H. K. Davis, chairman of the Centennial fund, who said that the $1,000,000 centennial endowment had been raised, the last $5000 being given by J. P. Morgan, who had previously contributed.

The commencement exercises under the Trinity elms included addresses from Dr. Lawson Purdy in behalf of the alumni, Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale, for sister colleges, and Prof. Charles E. Herford of Cambridge, later Trinity College, England, bringing greetings from his alma mater to Trinity College, Hartford.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Master of Science: Jarvis D. Case, Class of 1922, Hartford.

Master of Arts: J. H. Kelso Davis, Hartford; Benjamin F. Comfort, Detroit.

Doctor of Science: Ernest de K. Leffingwell, Pasadena, Cal.; Edmund S. Merriam, Marietta, O.

Doctor of Literature: Charles E. Herford, Manchester, England.

Doctor of Laws: Sidney T. Miller, Detroit; William S. Coggswell, Jamaica, N. Y.

Doctor of Divinity: The Rev. Cameron F. Davis, Buffalo, N. Y.; the Rev. Charles H. Young, Howe, Ind.; the Rt. Rev. William Blair Roberts, Sioux Falls, S. D.

The alumni luncheon followed and at its conclusion a procession was formed which marched to the State Capitol, where a tablet was uncovered to mark the first site of Trinity College. Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, former chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Force, new head of the Radio Corporation of America, was the speaker at the commemoration exercises on Sunday, stressing the need of sound Americanism to combat the growing Communism in the country. He said that the drift toward pure democracy is dangerous and hoped for a return to a strict interpretation of the Constitution.

Before the service, Major-General Harbord and President Ogilby reviewed a military parade, the undergraduates presenting a stand of national and state colors to the college after the review.

In the afternoon the Alpha Chi Rho fraternity presented the college with a memorial clock and time-keeping system in memory of the Rev. Paul Zeilger, a Trinity graduate and founder of the fraternity. At the alumni meeting the election of the Rev. John J. McCook to the board of trustees was announced.

SHOE MEN REPORT BETTER SITUATION

BROCKTON, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Decided improvement in the strike situation was reported this morning at the meeting of the Brockton Manufacturers Association. There was an increase reported in the number of workmen in all crafts and the Diamond Shoe Company and Brockton Shoe Manufacturing Company, which re-opened their factories today in the face of scores of pickets, reported an unexpected response in the large number at work.

Manufacturers are teaching workers in the lasting departments and have issued an ultimatum to the workers that those who are learning trades in the factories will be kept in preference to any of the old workers who might desire to return in the future. This is the most drastic stand taken thus far by the manufacturers. They are firm in stating that only members of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union will be employed in their factories.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, June 11—The output of gold at the Rand in May was 786,564 ounces.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — Nine-room house; glassed-in sleeping porch; hardwood floors; large attic; cement basement; coal furnace; gas and electricity; fruit trees and shrubbery; double garage. D-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE BY OWNER
Attractive 9-room cottage; every convenience; fine 2-car garage; 3 minutes from boat landing; nice harbor view. Apply 23 Channel St., Hull, Mass.

ENTIRE 10-acre tract Oklahoma prospective oil, gas and mineral land for $150; choice of 7 counties; terms $10 down, $10 monthly; 1st class bank refs. D. G. WILLIAMS, Tel. Midway 6921, 6436 University Ave., Chicago, Ill.

For Oklahoma Oil Properties and Real Estate Write
J. M. BERRIMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma

FOR SALE—Two lots, 60x250, with 35 large orange trees each; cheap water and near high school; at only $1650 per lot. H. G. WITTE, 650 East Alvarado Street. Owner, Pomona, So. Cal.

EDENSNEDE
Level fertile acres, part of Mohr Farms, near transportation Bridge project; 12 minutes from Hayward, Cal. Box 79, R. F. D. 2.

FOR SALE—By owner, beautiful six-room bungalow; nicely furnished, in North Wilshire District; price $10,500. 623 No. Gramercy Place, Hollywood, Calif. Phone Holly 3387.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Five-room Dutch colonial home; price $6500. MRS. W. W. BALL, 1111 38th Ave. Phone East 6323.

LAND FOR SALE

NEBRASKA—9000 acres Ranch Cherry County, Nebraska; $25,000 of improvements; cuts 1800 tons hay; 4 miles running water, also fine lake; owner has operated for 30 years; stand close inspection; $10 an acre. Write for full description. S. O. NORDQUIST, 322 Neville Block, Omaha, Nebraska.

FARM PROPERTY

7000 ACRES, dyked and drained, ready for plough; 30 miles from Vancouver by automobile or water; A-1 silk loam soil; excellent subdivision proposition; cheap. WM. GRAY, 502 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B. C.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED
Furnished house with four bedrooms; near the Principia, St. Louis., Mo.; lease to begin September first and run through school period, ending the first part of June; describe fully. JNO. M. WILSON, Lottie, La.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Furnished three-room and kitchenette suite, all airy, light, outside rooms, near Fenway; fine location; June 15-Sept. 1; $75 monthly. Telephone mornings, Copley 4555-M.

BOSTON—Cozy 4-room apt., attractively furn., for summer; ready June 1st; reasonable. M-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHICAGO—Completely furnished suite with maid service in attractive, modern apartment building to let for summer or longer, on Michigan Blvd., overlooking lake, walking distance loop; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $125 per month. MISS DEAN, daytime office phone Harrison 5356 for appointment, residence Wabash 8057, or write B-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO—July and August, six rooms third floor apt. with sun parlor and screened porch, two baths; adults only; near park, view of lake; always cool; $185 per month or concession if one room retained. 602 Aldine Ave. Tel. Main 1297 between 9 and 5.

CHICAGO—June 26 to Sept. 4; five-room comfortably furn. apt., ideally located; all light rooms; Rogers Park; excellent trans; very reasonable. Phone Sheldrake 4897.

CHICAGO—High-class apt. 7 rms., 2 baths, 2 porches, overlooking lake; block Jackson Pk., I. C.; bus trans. 5464 Everett Ave. Tel. Midway 5048.

CHICAGO—Five rooms and sun parlor, near park, bus and "L"; $100 mo.; refs. req. Tel. Wentworth 7576.

COOL studio apartment, 3 exposures; 3 rooms; Steinway Grand; centrally located; sublet furnished reasonably; owner reserves 3 afternoons weekly for teaching. Plaza 5894 before 10 A. M. Box G-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—New, beautifully furnished single and double apartments, high and sightly location; corner, on car line, 7 minutes to center of city. HARWAN APTS. Crown Hill and Witmer. Tel. 51982.

Mrs. Rowe-Miss Marshall, Inc.
Telephone Rhinelander 5200 or Write 780 Madison Ave., For
Furnished Apartments in New York City at Summer Rentals.

NEW YORK CITY, 31 W. 11th St.—Five rooms and bath, shower; kitchen; southern exposure; all outside rooms; eighth floor; very cool; awnings; linens; elevator; until October or longer, $200. Telephone Chelsea 0635, Apartment 30.

NEW YORK CITY, 3060 Albany Crescent, Kingsbridge—nicely furnished, small, modern, July, August or longer; close Broadway subway; far enough out to be cool; reasonable responsible people. ALLEN. Phone Kingsbridge 3091.

NEW YORK CITY, 271 Ft. Washington Ave. (corner 171st St.)—Completely furnished housekeeping apt. sublet July, August, $75; 3 airy rooms, overlooking fields, near river. POUTASSE. Telephone Wadsworth 4320.

NEW YORK CITY—Four room apartment, furnished, at 255 West End Ave., City, from June to October, price $225 a month. Phone Larchmont 1701.

NEW YORK CITY, 2389 Walton Ave.—One or two rooms, bath, kitchen; private house; desirable, moderate. Fordham 8046-R.

NEW YORK CITY, 526 West 173rd Street—Four-room modern apt.; well furnished; light and airy. Wadsworth 3359, Apt. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 80 Irving Place, Gramercy Park Section—Charming apt., 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Apt. 11.

NEW YORK CITY, 2025 Broadway—Will sublet seven-room, two-bath apartment. Apt. 3-G, Endicott 7806.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

150 SEATS wanted by July 1st; suitable for church purposes. Box 403, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Pleasantville, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE GETS RECORD PORT INVOICE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11 (Special)—Four big tank ships have completed the discharging here of 235,000 barrels of oil, comprising the largest port invoice to be recorded here. The Gulf Queen of the Gulf Refining Company and the New Jersey of the Texas Company each brought 70,000 barrels. The Alabama of the Texas Company brought 50,000 barrels, and the Swiftstar, under charter to the New England Oil Company, discharged a residue of 45,000 barrels here, after calling at Fall River, Mass.

Six new storage tanks with a capacity of 100,000 barrels each are being erected at the plant of the Standard Oil Company of New York on the East Providence side of the river.

ROOSEVELT MEDALS AWARDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—Gold medals of the Roosevelt Memorial Association have been awarded to Miss Louisa Lee Scuyler, pioneer warfare worker, for the promotion of the welfare of women and children; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the Museum of Natural History, for the promotion of the study of natural history, and to Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, for the promotion of the national defense.

ARCHITECTS INSTRUCT PUBLIC

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has started a campaign for the education of the public to an understanding of what is right and what is wrong in architecture.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

To Sublet—Boston
Beautifully furnished five-room apartment overlooking the Fenway, in the Back Bay, and near church, from September to July, 1924. For adults only. The best of references required. Seen by appointment. Telephone Back Bay 9155, or for correspondence address Box C-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
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Two-Room Hotel Apartments
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
SUNNY CORNER EXPOSURE
CLASS "A" FIREPROOF BLDG.
MAID SERVICE

BOSTON, Mass.—In Fenway, very desirable bright, airy two-room furnished apartment for July and August; $65 per month. Telephone Copley 8249-J.

CHICAGO—Will sell six-room furnished apartment and lease; North Side, near Lincoln Park. R-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — Very attractive 5-room flat, close in; right price to responsible party. 410 S. Bonnie Brae Ave.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET

NEW LONDON, Conn.—"Golden Spur," six miles out; furnished bungalow, 8 rooms; boating; private dock; fireplaces; spacious veranda and grounds; combination country and water. CLARA HAMMOND, Chamber of Commerce, New London, Conn.

MAINE WOODS
CAMPS on beautiful lake for rent.
E. H. DAIRS
East Wakefield, N. H.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—At greatly reduced rent for summer, beautifully situated house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, garage; cool and quiet; 28 minutes Grand Central. Telephone 3260-W Bronxville.

BERKSHIRES—Desirable six-room furnished bungalow; season $300; or $100 monthly; 1800 feet elevation. Room 410, 7 East 42d Street, New York City.

LAKE SUNAPEE, New Hampshire—Bungalow, six rooms, sleeping porch, season's rental $300. Charlotte Bedell, Franklin Square House, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

CHICAGO—Attr. desk space or mail accommodation in high-class off.; steno. service if required. 708 Tower Bldg. Dearborn 5239.

CHICAGO—Priv. office, Mich. Ave. Bldg; half block to Chicago Athletic & University Clubs. 319 Monroe Bldg. Phone Rand. 1685.

CHICAGO—Practitioner's office, attractively furnished; part time. Room 610, 81 East Madison Street. Tel. Central 6489.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, part time; light, airy. Inquire Room 1642, Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42nd St., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—1252 North Clark St.; newly decorated and furnished; steam & elec.; good trans. 2 or 3 rooms housekeeping; also single rooms $3 up; Protestant home; near church.

CHICAGO, 2147 Washington Blvd.—Completely furn. housekeeping suites, also single housek'p'g rooms; steam, elec. Tel. Seeley 0056.

CHICAGO—Lady will share pleasant furnished apartment; Christian Scientist preferred; good trans; North Side. Tel. Edgewater 4122.

CHICAGO—Large, pleasant front room; complete for light housekeeping. 630 North Central Ave., Austin. Tel. Columbus 5268.

CHICAGO—Nice room and good board for lady employed. 4046 Greenview Ave., Apt. 2. Tel. Graceland 1231.

FRESNO, CAL.—Furnished rooms; hot and cold water; new house; Normal District; very desirable; cool; garage; summer rates. Phone 1694. 1590 College Ave.

GENTLEMAN will share his apartment with refined business man (68th St.). Box J-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

LADY alone desires exchange room for woman's assistance; light duties. Box F-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St. N.Y.C.

NEW YORK CITY, 436 Central Park West—Furnished room, newly decorated, cool, light apartment, facing park; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Call after 6:30 or Sunday. GREENE.

NEW YORK CITY, 3495 Broadway—Bedroom and living room; also single room; overlooking Hudson. "The Sarsfield," Apt. 102. Telephone Audubon 6500. M. J. C. BOWES.

NEW YORK CITY, 529 W. 111th St. (Broadway)—Comfortable room for business man; all conveniences. Apt. 4. Tel. Cathedral 5597.

NEW YORK CITY (86th St.), 537 West End Ave.—Cool, comfortable, large room, private bath, shower; privileges. Schuyler 9261.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 W. 70th St., Apt. 3 E—Large front room; twin beds; conveniences; summer rates.

NEW YORK CITY, 201 West 107th St., Apt. 6—Room suitable for one or two; private family.

PLEASANT, all conveniences; refined surroundings; beautiful environment; commuting distance Manhattan; fair rental. 144 Hempstead Ave., Lynbrook, Long Island.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CHICAGO—Large furn. suite for 2; front rooms; twin beds; priv. residence; 1 blk. Sheridan, Wilson, lake, bus and "L"; $35 per week. Tel. Edgewater 3877.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Unusually pleasant room with board for middle-aged lady; Christian Scientist preferred. 603 West 48th St.

ROOMS WANTED

GENTLEMAN of refinement wishes room in private family in Flatbush where quiet and refined surroundings would be appreciated; please state particulars. Box C-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

FOR one or two girls under 16 in private camp cottage, Lake Winnepesauke, N. H., Wolfeboro shore, board and careful supervision by mother (college woman) and daughter; free swimming lessons; tutoring if desired; $75 a month after June 21st. Tel. Arlington 1105-R. Box 34, Arlington, Mass.

WANTED
Two ladies desire party to share expense cottage, Adirondacks or elsewhere; prefer one who drives car; highest references. R. M. W. C., Box 280, Lynchburg, Virginia.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Home for the summer in private family, Christian Scientists preferred for a young man and man companion. Address S-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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PACKARD LIMOUSINE
Expert driver; reasonable rates. LOUIS CEFALO, 22 Aberdeen Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone Kenmore 0178.

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FOR SALE—1923 Ford runabout with business slip-on body. R. S. AHRWEILER, 219 St. Anns Ave., New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FOR SALE—FURNITURE
of small suite; can be seen at any time. 72 Peterborough St., Suite 16, Boston. Tel. Back Bay 5084.

WILL sell furnishings seven-room apartment; excellent condition. Apt. 3-G, 2025 Broadway, N. Y. C. Endicott 7806. No dealers.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CAMP COUNCILOR
with personality and knowledge of boys, for July and August, who can bring some boys to small camp, with opportunity for future seasons. Address ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

SECOND COOK, experienced and efficient; vegetable cook; two kitchen men; also man to assist in dining room of sanatorium; Protestants only and men who do not smoke. Apply by letter to 910 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

AMIABLE individuals to solicit orders for high-grade home portraits on good commission basis; Chicago and suburbs. C-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Architectural draftsman; at least 8 yrs. exp.; perm. position. P-54, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS
Thoroughly experienced and cultured young woman to take charge of four children, ages 3½ to 7½ years; one with ability to teach and a good disciplinarian; very liberal compensation to right party; only those living in or nearby New York City need apply; write full particulars. Address C-43, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WOMAN, well-educated, energetic, for permanent position; interesting work; leads to responsible executive position; $1500 to start. Write Box J-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN or girl to wash dishes, assist baking and general work; delicatessen; references required. K-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED

MAN AND WIFE, white (or cook and second maid), for general housework in country home near Chicago; no laundry work; every city convenience; if man and wife, necessary man must act as butler, houseman and chauffeur. Box U-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

COLLEGE STUDENT or teacher for vacation position in New England; valuable experience. $175 for 50 days. G-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN to sell jobbers, dept. stores, our imported hair nets; neat package, low prices, and good commission. UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., Security Building, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A-1 ADVERTISING MANAGER, young, married, capable of directing your appropriation without waste, and who has had thorough experience in all branches of advertising work, seeks connection in or near Los Angeles. Box R-18, Care The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

SALESMAN with several years' road experience would like position to travel or would invest few thousand dollars in an established and paying business where services could be utilized. Box E-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

ARCHITECT, fully qualified, desires position as assistant; large office experience; 6½ years in public works; working drawings, details and sanitation. OSBORNE SMITH, F. R. I. B. A., Mackenzie Apts., Ottawa, Ontario.

TAILOR, bushelman, fitter; colored; wholesale, retail clothing; conscientious worker; quick; references. TAILOR, 105 West 76th Street, New York City. Schuyler 2448.

SECRETARY—English, French, German stenographer, experienced bookkeeper, wants connection. G. T. AMSLER, 248 77th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Shore Road 4313.

COST ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer, credit man, thoroughly experienced, desires position. A-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Secretary-Stenographer; broad experience; capable of taking charge; desires position requiring responsibility and initiative; salary in proportion. Address, C. M. H., 625 Market St., Suite 200.

WOMAN of experience and refinement desires entire care children 6-12 years. Box K-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

LADY with daughter desires position on Pacific Coast as housekeeper or caretaker of home. Box 17, 619 Markwell Building, Long Beach, Calif.

POSITION as manager of apartment house. References. MARGARET McLAUGHLIN, 1744 E. First St., Long Beach, Calif.

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High grade colored maids; references.
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NEW YORK CITY, 3495 Broadway—Studio, "The Sarsfield," Apt. 102. Tel. Audubon 6500. Violin and piano instruction. Beginners given especial attention. Victor and M. J. C. Bowen.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

WE ARE in position to render service to several eastern manufacturers who are not now represented in this territory but desire to reach this great southwestern market. We are prepared to take on a few lines that can be handled in connection with our own line of mattresses, either on straight sales basis or to distribute from warehouse. Do not want bed springs, beds or general furniture. We invite correspondence from those interested. Address LEACH MATTRESS CO., 2207 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.

DEALERS and salesmen wanted for the New Way Lawn Sprinkler; made of aluminum; weight 6 oz.; the most effective; covers greater area; uniform spray broken into drops like rain; has oil bearing; retails for $1.50; single mail orders filled. FOUNTAIN EQUIP. AND MFG. CO., 28 Opera Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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TOBEY mah. settee, suitable for office; card file; single bed spring, etc. B-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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AERONAUTICS
by E. P. WARNER

The Controls of an Airplane

THERE are six possible motions of a free body in space, and an airplane, which is as free as anything well can be, is capable of exhibiting them all, singly or collectively. The machine may move forward, up and down, or sideways, and it can also rotate around any one of the three axes, pitching, rolling and yawing or turning. There are, therefore, six different things which the pilot must control, but, fortunately, it is unnecessary to use six distinctly-operated controlling mechanisms for the purpose.

The longitudinal and vertical motions are dependent on the speed of the airplane and the inclination of the path of its flight, and the control over them is therefore indirect. The speed of the airplane depends on the angle at which the air meets the wings, and that in turn is governed by the same control which regulates the pitching motions. The inclination of the flight path at a given speed depends on the power delivered by the engine, and so on the setting of the throttle. If the throttle is partly closed the engine power becomes insufficient to pull the airplane along the path previously followed, and the machine will nose down until the angle of travel is such that gravity assists in pulling the machine through the air, the gain from that source just balancing the loss of propeller thrust as the result of slowing down the engine.

Sideways Motions

The third of the possible motions of the airplane as a whole along one of its axes is also indirectly the result of a rotation of the machine, and can be controlled by modifying the rotation which causes it. It is quite evident that if the airplane is tilted or rolled when flying steadily in a straight line, one wing being raised, the machine will start to slide toward the low side. Similarly, if the angle of bank, or the steady tilt, when turning is too large, the airplane will slide in toward the center of the circle which it is describing, while if the angle is too small there will be a skid away from the center, as a racing automobile will skid on the turns on an insufficiently banked track. All sideways motions of the airplane are therefore the result of too much or too little roll for the other conditions which exist at the time.

The six possible motions have thus been reduced to three, but no further reduction is possible. There must be three distinct controls on any three-dimensional vehicle, unless the natural stability with respect to some of the motions is so great that the possibility of disturbances so large as to require the use of the pilot's controls to overcome them can be quite neglected. That is the case, for example, with the airship and the submarine, each of which has so much natural stability in rolling that the chance of turning over to the side may be considered as nonexistent. The number of controls is then reduced to two. There have been certain airplanes, also, in which two controls were made to suffice, but only at the cost of a sacrifice of efficiency so great that the increased simplicity of the controlling mechanism has not been considered a great enough advantage to counterbalance the loss in performance. Such types have therefore never become popular, but the best modern airplanes have enough stability so that they will fly themselves for long periods of time without attention from the pilot, and it is only when close to the ground that all three of the controls really demand continuous attention.

Two Distinct Problems

Granting that three distinct controls of some sort are necessary, two distinct problems arise. The first has to do with the controls themselves and the way in which the air acts upon them, the second with the mechanism by means of which the pilot operates them.

For the control of pitch, an elevator, or movable horizontal surface of small size, is always used, and it is the invariable practice of the last few years to put it behind the wings, although the first airplane which ever flew successfully, the Wright machine of 1903, and a number of its successors during the next 10 years had the elevator located at the extreme front. A front elevator, like a front rudder, gives a more powerful control than one of the same size located an equal distance to the rear of the center of the machine, but it interferes with stability and gets in the way of the propeller in what has now become the conventional power plant position, and it has, therefore, disappeared from modern design.

Aside from an elevator, placed either front or rear, few pitch-controlling expedients have ever been tried. Some of the German gliders have had the horizontal tail surface fixed to serve for stabilizing only, the longitudinal control being secured by rotating the wings themselves. That furnishes a very quick and positive means of changing the angle at which the wings meet the wind, but there is no assurance that the resulting change of the flight-path will be of the desired nature and amount. Certainly it will not be quick enough in turning the airplane as a whole to meet the maneuvering demands of a modern military machine. It is reported that gliders controlled entirely through the wings get at times into positions from which it is impossible to extricate them, the movement of the center of pressure of the force on the wings being such that, however the wings may be tilted, the angle of descent of the flight-path remains substantially unchanged.

Control by Weight Shifting

Longitudinal control through the shifting of weight has also been tried occasionally. Impracticable on airplanes for many obvious reasons, that simple device is used with apparent satisfaction by the birds and served men very well in the early days of gliding experiments. The followers of Chanute and Lilliethal still launch themselves into the air on their light machines, which they can control only by swinging their feet fore and aft from side to side to shift the center of gravity toward the side which they desire to lower.

Rather curiously there is more difference of opinion as to the best means of directional than of longitudinal control. Every ship for many centuries has had a rudder, and the airplane might be expected to follow that precedent. It does so, to be sure, in standard design practice, but the rudder is sometimes experimentally replaced by some other device with quite satisfactory results.

A turn can evidently be produced by pushing the nose or tail of the machine around to one side or by dragging one wing-tip forward or backward. A rudder, whether front or rear, works by the first of those methods, while the second can be used by fitting swinging panels at the wing-tips in such a way that they can be rotated to offer an increased resistance on one side. From the point of view of efficiency the rudder is the better arrangement. Although the rear of the body and the wing-tips are about equally distant from the center of the airplane, and the force which must be applied to produce a turn is therefore the same in the two positions, the force on the rudder acts laterally at right angles to the direction of flight, while that on the wing-tips acts directly against the motion of the airplane and operates as a brake. It must be balanced by increased propeller thrust during the turn.

Swinging Wing-Tips

The most successful application of swinging wing-tips for directional control, as of tilting wings for governing the longitudinal motions, has been made on gliders. One of the German gliders which competed at the Rhön meet last summer was notable for its use of tilting wing-tips which served both to steer and to balance, the pilot having control over the two tips independently. By tilting the tips oppositely the machine could be made to roll without turning, while setting one tip only at a rather large angle put the brakes on on that side and caused the glider to swing around as though it were pivoting on the wing-tip, where the resistance had been introduced.

The third control is that which governs the angle of roll or serves to correct disturbances which result in the lowering of one wing and the raising of the other. There have been two general methods of accomplishing that, the wings being warped as a whole so that the angle of presentation becomes larger on the low than on the high side or auxiliary surfaces, known as ailerons, being used. Ailerons are so made that they can be pulled up or down to vary the lift, acting really in the same way as a warping wing but without the structural complications which result from the attempt to make the wings flexible. It used to be common practice, 10 or 12 years ago, to mount the ailerons between the wings as independent members, but they are now hinged directly to the rear edge of the wing itself. This change was made to reduce the amount of additional structure required for the mounting of the control surfaces and also to increase their effectiveness. A movable surface is more powerful, in general, when it is immediately behind and in contact with a fixed surface than when it is placed by itself in free air, for pulling down the aileron, elevator, or whatever it may be has the effect of "banking up" the air in front of it, as snow drifts deepest against a wall on the windward side. Just as the pressure of the weight of the snow on the ground is increased by the pressure of the wall, the air pressure on the fixed surface is modified in such a way as to add to the controlling effect when the movable part is turned up or down.

These are the principal types of control which have actually been tried. There is no doubt that modifications will be made and new devices suggested as time goes on, and very large airplanes, in particular, will require careful study in order that the controls may be operated with sufficient ease and quickness. At the present time, however, there is no evidence of really radical changes in prospect. The elevator, rudder, and aileron seem likely to continue to hold their own against all competitors.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

East and West in Art

NOT long ago there came into my possession a book published in Paris in 1922, Les Maîtres de l'Estampe Japonaise, by Louis Aubert. It had been a trifle slow on its way to America, but then most European publications are.

A treatise on Japanese prints, or art, is no new thing. Indeed, lovers of Japanese art might say too many have been published. For it is astonishing how dull writers on this subject—which is anything but dull—can be. The list is well-nigh endless of Japanese artists and the Japanese color prints which are now as familiar in the West as in the East. To deal with so inexhaustible a subject is difficult, and books about the prints have a way of degenerating into nothing more than catalogues of names and titles, periods and dates. Even Arthur Morrison, who had held one enthralled by his "Tales of Mean Streets," became unreadable for all save insatiable collectors when he wrote about the Japanese prints of which he had made such an amazing collection. Yone Noguchi, treating the subject from the Japanese point of view in an English with a foreign touch that lends its charm, is more entertaining and at the same time more instructive because his sympathy is more intelligent.

But, all things considered, Louis Aubert's book is the most appreciative as well as readable on this subject that has come my way. He does not treat the Japanese artists and their work merely as so many specimens in a museum to be neatly labeled and assigned to their proper place. He does not subordinate all interest to a question of date or fact. In a word, he writes of the artists as if they had been human and of their prints as if their value was not wholly archæological or historic.

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But to me the chief interest is in the last chapter of all which is concerned with the Japanese print in its relation to Western painting at the end of the nineteenth century. The influence of the Japanese print on European artists, after its discovery in the little shop under the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli in Paris by a group of very young men, is today an old story. We all know what it meant to Fantin, to Degas, to Manet, to Monet, to Whistler; and also how Whistler brought his enthusiasm over with him to London and revealed this strange exotic beauty to Rossetti, and how the enthusiasm spread until gradually the Japanese print, at first given away with orders of groceries, or used in packing Oriental porcelain, was added to the spoils of the rich collector. Aubert tells the story again, but he does more than this. He traces the influence in the work not only of the original discoveries but in that of one or two of les jeunes of the next generation, especially Toulouse-Lautrec, who borrowed from the Japanese to make the all too short series of his lithographs that are so essentially individual in observation and French, or rather Parisian, in character.

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What strikes me above all in rereading this new version of the old story is how much more the European artist owes to the Japanese than the Japanese owes to him. No one can say that the artists who haunted the Rue de Rivoli shop were the worse for what they learned there. But who will say that any Japanese artist has so far been the better for the training he has had in the schools of Paris or London? It seems as if, conscious that he does not come by Western methods legitimately, he is too bewildered to adapt them intelligently to his art. His work, as we see it in our exhibitions, is a hybrid, a mongrel. In combining Western with his own art, the Japanese artist deteriorates.

It is hard to decide why this should be. Perhaps Japanese artists are slower in understanding, though quicker in imitating, methods and tendencies foreign to their tradition and training. Certainly, if their art has much to give to the European, so has European art much by which they might profit. But, whatever the reason, there is no disputing the fact that they do not profit by it. The Japanese artist hitherto has not been improved by European study.

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One explanation seems to be that the Japanese artist has so far emerged from this study simply a copyist, while those early European students of Japanese art did not copy—did not try to manufacture Japanese prints—but sought simply to adapt what they found admirable in this art, alien though it was to their own. In Outamaro, Hiroshighe, Hokusai, and the other masters, they were conscious of a marvelously trained power of observation, an acute sense of character in form, line, action, and then an even more marvelous power of elimination, of leaving out everything that did not immediately contribute to the expression of this character. The Japanese makers of prints were limited, of course, by the technique of their medium and their realization that they could not elaborate on a wood block as in a painting, their powers of observation and elimination never failing them, however, when they did paint. Now, these Western artists who were the first to study the Japanese prints made no attempt to imitate on their canvas effects the Japanese obtained on wood. But they did endeavor to emulate the observation and the elimination.

Whistler, as an example, used by M. Aubert, best explains what I mean. He went, it is true, through one phase when, in his love for the beauty in Japanese art, he shrank from omitting any little fraction of it, that is, if his motive was Japanese. His paintings, in what is known as the Japanese series, are full of detail exquisitely rendered. But was ever a Japanese a more perfect master of the art of elimination than Whistler in his Nocturnes, nothing on the canvas save the dim color, the dimmer light, the evasive form by which he expressed the night's loveliness? This is all we see. Whistler alone knew the hard work done before he achieved such almost miraculous simplicity. To leave out all but the essential was one of the chief doctrines he mastered for himself and taught to his pupils.

Toulouse-Lautrec, working not on wood, but on stone, could go further, and in his prints appropriate also the strict economy of color and the fluent vitality of line characteristic of the Japanese. A print like his poster for L'Estampe Originale is very Japanese in treatment, even if, as Aubert points out, nothing could be more different than his manner in all his prints of presenting character from Outamaro's or Shunsho's or Harunobu's. Toulouse-Lautrec was merely one of many—one of the most distinguished—and the best European color prints today are those that owe most to the Japanese.

Altogether, this book of Aubert's makes one think, and it should have a place on the shelves of all who appreciate Japanese art. E.

Sargent, Homer, Macknight and Manship Show in Paris

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—For the benefit of charity an exhibition has been opened in Paris, which gathers the water colors of three famous American painters and sculptures by a leading American sculptor. The best known in France of these four artists is John Singer Sargent, the pupil of Carolus Duran. But if his oil portraits, sensitive, fine, full of virtuosity, were familiar to French people, his water colors have been more or less of a revelation. The same skill and technique characterize Sargent as a water colorist. They reveal sensibility, a love of light, notably in the sunny scenes of "La Blanchisserie" or "Les Baigneuses." The sense of anecdote and picturesqueness dominates.

The works of Winslow Homer, very little known in France, do not bring the same impression of unity as those of Mr. Sargent. His artistic temperament is nearer the French understanding. He is diverse and personal. His seascapes, his landscapes, his Negro scenes, are of rare clearness, of delicate luminosity and of a great variety of coloring.

The water colors of Dodge Macknight are certainly very skillful but sometimes slightly lacking in imagination. His pages from Canada, Morocco and Mexico are conceived broadly like great décors in clear and vivid colors. He appears to choose fine weather, clear skies, peaceful nature. All his whites, and his pale pinks and blues and mauves, give an impression of gayety very soft to the eye. Even his snow landscapes are fairylike visions.

Paul Manship in turn evokes the Florentines and the Greeks. He models with grace and ease and ability. He has succeeded in fusing many influences and appears as a very talented artist.

Portland (Ore.) Art Notes

PORTLAND, Ore., May 28 (Special)—A representative work of the modern school of French painting has been installed in the gallery of the Portland Art Museum. It is the gift of interested patrons who wish to give the new movement a voice in the city's convention of select paintings. Never has a new member of the permanent display caused such keen comment. "The Pine Tree" by Andre Derain has stirred opposing theories and prompted interest in the various divisions of the new movements and cults among Portlanders.

Derain is approached with difficulty by the uninitiated, yet this picture is more readily understood than those of many of his associates. He does not startle with flaming colors but rather restricts his palette in this painting to the somber greens, blues, browns and gray tones of a pine tree in dull atmosphere. He is not a cubist although one of the artists who foster cubism in its true valuation. The influence of Cézanne is easily traced in the rendering of significant form.

A further proof of art activity well under way in Portland is the exhibition of student work newly opened in the Art Museum. The classes are ably defined in their objective and have a refreshing tendency toward individualism that is well in harmony with other phases of modern art. For student work, the walls are unusually free from similarity.

Expressing the co-operative talents of the students in pleasing manner was the closing tableau series, presented with the accompaniment of satirical comment from a supposed club woman, who had a set sum with which to purchase a print. The stage was effectively arranged and the tableau most elaborate in scope. Both the figures and backgrounds were problems submitted to the students as examples of the art understanding in relation to the periods shown.

A list of the subjects may serve to show the ample selection. They are "Negro Mask," "Egyptian Frieze," "Mioan Figure," "Archaic Greek Statue," "Byzantine Mosaic," (Empress Theodora); "Persian Miniature"; "Chinese Print"; "Abbot Blessing a Pilgrim," Sesetta; "Primitive Italian Portrait," unknown; "Pallas and Centaur," Botticelli; "The Duchess of Milan," Holbein; "St. Genevieve Looking Over Paris," Puvis de Chavannes; "Black and White Drawing," by Cézanne; "Ballet Girls," Degas; "Portrait" by Matisse; "The Dance at the Spring" by Picabia.

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"Mrs. Hammersley," From Portrait by P. Wilson Steer

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, May 29

LONDON has been more or less swept off its feet by the exhibition of Mr. Augustus John's "Madame Suggia." But for this tour de force in paint there is no knowing what might have been said and written about the remarkable portrait by Mr. P. Wilson Steer at the Goupil Gallery summer exhibition.

As John's famous portrait is still on show, "Mrs. Hammersley," by Steer, comes as a sort of anticlimax. None the less it must be accounted one of the most important portraits of our day. Hanging as it does in the place of honor in the gallery it dominates the whole exhibition, and this, too, although surrounded by pictures of much more recent date, for it was painted in 1907. The younger generation therefore should, and no doubt will, be grateful, for this opportunity of seeing a picture ever fresh and surely standing its own in the march of time. The freshness is due to the remarkable way in which the high lights retain their original brilliance and the thin shadows their clearness, bearing testimony to the technique of the artist.

In Classic Tradition

The composition is on the classical lines laid down by Gainsborough and Reynolds; indeed, the background is of that kind of landscape so familiar in the works of these masters, while the pose of the figure and the costume is also reminiscent. Yet the "atmosphere" is entirely modern. The figure sits in a space of three dimensions, and is not merely just stuck onto a decorative background. The color scheme is green and white, one of much beauty and quiet, serene grace, making the observer wonder why more artists have not used so charming a scheme. A strident note of just the right weight and value is the jet black hair. Some years ago this magnificent picture came in for much abuse because of the alleged impossibility of the anatomy, but the truth of the matter is, it is of such masterly treatment, so cultured and knowledgeable in its painting, that it at once belongs to the really fine pictures which are fine in spite of their faults.

When I saw hanging on the opposite wall a still earlier work by Steer—a delicious bit of simple landscape, I thought how interesting it would be to gather a collection of works by such a master, of different periods of his career showing his various phases. I wonder if it is within practical politics, for paintings get scattered all over the globe; but if it were, of much value would an exhibition of this sort be to students and art lovers.

The Grouping Plan

However, one interesting and to me valuable point about the present show is that Mr. Marchant has been at pains to group the works of each exhibiting artist together. This gives the visitor a chance of comparing the different works by an artist with ease, and I think a practice that should be adopted by exhibitors of heterogeneous shows. Whistler found the need for some such system when he arranged a show at Manchester, putting all the pictures of one subject together, all the babies in one group, the dogs with sugar on their noses in another, portraits together and landscapes—and so on.

At the Goupil there is a wall devoted to that skillful painter, William Nicholson. There is a large still-life, and four landscapes, and as you stand and look at the whole wall you realize how very satisfactory it is. In the middle is placed "Cupids Fighting for a Real Rose," a perfectly charming piece of painting quite apart from its amusing and attractive subject. The landscapes, which are just happy remarks about unimportant but characteristic bits like "The Foot of the Downs" or the sky line in the New Forest with ponies on it, or a cottage on the beach, are all examples of this painter's amazing facility, lucidity of expression and controlled knowledge.

We see him in a different vein in the lobby to the gallery, for here are exhibited some of his designs for the costumes of the characters in "Polly." Crisp, freshly drawn, with a wealth of suggestion in the free technique, these drawings are a joy. They are made the more distinctive in their own way, by several beautiful drawings by Augustus John, Mr. Atherton and J. D. Innes, that hang in the same room.

Downstairs, at the Goupil, William Conor, a young Irishman, is making his first bow to the public. His work consists for the main part of colored crayon studies of humble life in Belfast. Here are mill hands, and loafers, men marching under banners and playing fifes. Strongly treated with an outlook something akin to Forain, these drawings have much power. In this city of Belfast, rent in twain by the strife of factions, young William Conor finds endless incidents and characters of humor worthy his attention. He has the satisfaction few young men enjoy at the beginning of their careers, and that is the purchase of three of his drawings for the Manchester Art Gallery.

XXI Gallery

The début of a new sculptor is always something of an event, especially when he employs his time producing small pieces which are so much sought after these days by collectors. John Bickerdike works in oak, walnut, bronze and marble and seems to be singularly free from the fault of overproduction. The small pieces he shows at the moment are of distinction and have in them promises for a great future. If I say that his work savors of the archaic Greek it is because he belongs to that type of modern sculptor who, while expressing much of the simple rhythm of elimination, has in view the exquisite grace of the early Greeks. His craftsmanship is sincere and sound and he does what so few sculptors today can do and that is make the most of the natural beauties of the materials in which he works. S. K. N.

Ancient and Modern Belgian Art Shown in Paris

Paris, May 20

Special Correspondence

THE terrace of the Jeu de Paume in the Tuileries Gardens shelters an exhibition of ancient and modern Belgian art. It comprises the most indisputable masterpieces of Belgian art: tapestries, paintings, sculptures, and miniatures of great beauty.

An unusual disposition has been adopted: One begins the visit with the nineteenth century to finish it with the middle ages. History is reversed. Its current is ascended instead of descended. Perhaps a certain coquetry has presided over this arrangement. The Belgian school of the nineteenth century is one of the best in Europe. It is doubtful if there is to be found a better piece, in the style of David, than the "Portrait de Famille" by Louis Navez; or, in a more modern line, more brilliant painters than Evenepoel and Dick Wouters. As for Constantin Meunier, known above all as a sculptor, he is as talented a painter as a sculptor. His landscapes are of the same solidity as those of Millet.

It may be observed that these artists are independent from the French artists. Many have been influenced by Courbet. Others like Rops and Stevens have conquered the reputation of being Parisian artists. But they retain a special style which marks their origin. What wonderful taste for refined colors and rich matter! What charm and originality in the elegant figures of Stevens! And here are Henri Leys, the pre-Raphaelite, the chronicler of the past; and the magnificent Henri de Brackelaer, the poet of old dwellings. All these painters of the nineteenth century are accomplished executants. They have the respect of their art; and the solidity of the paint, the luster, the sonority, make them equal to the Dutch artist. Henri Leys may be cold but his métier is admirable. Charles de Groix revives the taste of old masters for grouping figures, and his palette is rich in effects. What a lesson for many painters of today! May it make them understand that a tableau is not a sketch—however pleasing the sketch may be. The pity of our times is that only the mediocre artists take pains to finish their pictures, while the gifted ones stop midway.

Few Great Works

Among the old masters the giants have been left out of the program. They would have outgrown the frame. The immense Rubens is represented by one tableau—Angélique Endormie—but what a gem! Van Dyck also has only one painting—the double portrait of Lord George Digby and Lord William Russel. And there is Jordaens with his admirable "Fécondité" from the Antwerp museum, which groups all the fruit of the earth—human and vegetable—in a hymn to resplendent Life.

All the works given up to our admiration come from many different places. Beaune has sent the celebrated "Jugement Dernier" of Roger Van der Weyden which adorns its chapel; Rouen, an exquisite Gerard David, the gem of its museum—"La Vierge et Les Saintes"; Lyons, its "Généalogie de la Vierge"; Dijon, two parts of the retable executed by Melchior de Broderlam for the Carthusian convent of Champmol. To this contribution from the French provinces must be added a more considerable one from abroad.

From the Escurial comes the poignant "Descente de Croix," a masterpiece by Roger Van der Weyden (equally known under his French name of Roger de la Pasture) who is also represented by his "Vierge Glorieuse" and his "Annonciation," marvels of grace and harmony and of perfect execution. A preponderant place has been given to Roger Van der Weyden in this exhibition. The art of this master has nothing hieratic. Its sole aim is to move. Its characteristic seems to be the research of emotion in the study of visages reflecting diverse passions. His personages live and show their sensibility. Their feelings can be read on their faces. The genius of Van Eyck was created for an élite. Its abstractions could not be understood by the crowd while the art of Van der Weyden spoke to all hearts and souls. His profound humanity had a considerable influence over his contemporaries. He contributed to the progress of art not only by his conception but also by the perfect execution of attitudes, translating the movements of the soul.

Some Fine Panels

The two side panels of "La Cène" by Thierry Bouts which under the Treaty of Versailles have been returned from the Berlin and Munich museums to the Eglise Saint-Pierre of Louvain—where the central park was—are on view. So is the lovely triptych of Martin van Nieuwenhoe from Bruges. The Cathedral of Gand did the exhibition the great favor of temporarily releasing the two side panels of the retable "L'Agneau Mystique" by Van Eyck—a work which can be said to have given birth to Flemish art. In these two panels—Adam and Eve—Van Eyck has expressed himself a respect for nature so characteristic of Flemish art. There are also the triptych "L'Annonciation" by the enigmatic Master of Mérode, and "L'Ensevelissement du Christ" by Quentin Metsys and several works of Pierre Breughel l'ancien, among which are the dazzling "Marine" coming from Vienna and the "Dénombrement de Bethléem" from Brussels, which is one of the jewels of this superb exhibition. Breughel's paintings have an extraordinarily modern flavor. Never has the delicacy of colors been surpassed. The abundance of details is considerable and nevertheless not one does prejudice to the ensemble. The observation is perspicacious and the verve and wit unimaginable.

A lesson that could be gathered from the retrospective of the Jeu de Paume is that at the origins of the Flemish School, the frontiers which separate it from the French School are hard to define. In Hainault, Brabant, and south Flanders, the same characteristics are observed. At this time the French painters worked abroad, while foreign artists came to France. Flemish artists were at Bourges, at Dijon, at Paris. They worked for the dukes of Burgundy. The schools are mixed and related. The two races and the two arts benefit by the constant exchange. In the seventeenth century the advantage rested with Belgium. Rubens was the great teacher of all the French eighteenth century. In the nineteenth century French influence predominated. David finished his life at Brussels. Courbet, exhibiting his "Casseurs de Pierre" at Brussels, marked with his stamp the generation of Charles de Groux and Stevens. Manet and Impressionism have also a noticeable repercussion in Belgium. As for the magnificent colorist Evenepoel he was a pupil of Gustave Moreau.

From these masters contemporary artists can learn that methodic and conscientious effort does not banish power and emotion. There is at this moment a desire for technical perfection. The Exhibition of Belgian Art is not only interesting but opportune. S. H.

Petrella di Bologna's Drawings

SAN FRANCISCO (Special Correspondence)—Chalk drawings by Petrella di Bologna, one of the six contemporary painters now exhibiting at the San Francisco Museum of Art in the Palace of Fine Arts, are distinctly modern in composition. His medium demands a sureness and rapidity of touch that make corrections impossible. He obtains an unbelievable breadth of feeling with an economical and suave use of the side of the crayon. His grasp of the salient curves that depict planes are interpreted with a rare sense of design. In the small space of a sketch pad he deftly gesticulates with his crayon and accurately symbolizes the significant phases of the scenes about him. Again his dreams and visions are equally unfettered by the ordinary.

Petrella has lived for many years in Venice and finds inspiration in actual life as well as in the legend and history of that romantic city. He seems remote from any sense of commercialism and to work rather in the manner of the artists who have gone before him in the old Venetian art life. While his manner and methods might readily be imitated, there is little possibility that his subtle introspection and knowledge will be equaled in the same medium.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Definition With Examples

AMONG the innumerable answers that have been proposed to the question, What is a poet? I do not remember to have seen this one: A poet is a discoverer who happens to possess the gift of memorable expression.

I think that something can be said for the definition. The trouble with most definitions or descriptions of poetry and the poet is that they apply well enough to lyrics and lyrists, but break down when applied to dramatic, narrative, descriptive, and reflective verse; with the result that some of the definers have been forced to call the lyric pure poetry and all other kinds —something else. But if we simply look upon the poet as a discoverer who knows how to put his discoveries in a memorable—that is, imperishable —form, we can find a place within the definition for everything in verse that is by general agreement good. The nature poet makes his discoveries in the woods and fields, the dramatic poet in human life, the reflective poet in abstract ideas; but all live in literature because they are masters of speech.

We have all discovered, perhaps with chagrin, how some chance lines in a poet cling in the memory after whole poems on much more important subjects have vanished; and we may have wondered whether our remembering them is a sign of our own triviality. I think, however, that almost always we remember such passages because they strike us as fresh and new, as putting in perfect phrasing some discovery in nature or man that, as the saying is, comes home to us strongly. Keats, in his earliest poems, is full of delightful trivialities that illustrate the point; for example:

Here are sweet peas, on tiptoe for a flight,
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings.

Who can forget that, though he may forget whole epics? Or this:

Where swarms of minnows show their little heads,
Staying their wavy bodies 'gainst the stream: . . .
If you but scantily hold out the hand,
That very instant not one will be seen;
But turn your eye, and they are there again.

Here an eye as keen as that of a field-naturalist has seen things which a naturalist would not think worth recording, and its possessor has recorded them with all the fresh joy of a discovering child. When a poet is in this "lingering, loving, particularizing mood," as Sidney Colvin expresses it, we see most clearly his vocation—the faculty that distinguishes him from all other kinds of writers. He is not teaching or preaching or moralizing or informing or reflecting or even singing. He is discovering beauty and clothing it in beautiful language.

And they shall be accounted poet kings
Who simply tell the most heart-easing things.

Matthew Arnold's Thyrsis would have delighted Keats, and I wish that Arnold had more often indulged what we might call the Keatsian vein and less often the Wordsworthian. He too often strikes one as Wordsworth diluted; but, when he wishes to, he can compete with Keats. I must quote two stanzas from the Thyrsis, in illustration of my definition:

So, some tempestuous morn in early June,
When the year's primal burst of bloom is o'er,
Before the roses and the longest day—
When garden-walks and all the grassy floor
With blossoms red and white of fallen may
And chestnut-flowers are strewn—
So have I heard the cuckoo's parting cry,
From the wet field, through the vext garden-trees,
Come with the volleying rain and tossing breeze:
"The bloom is gone, and with the bloom go I!"

Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt thou go?
Soon will the high Midsummer pomps come on,
Soon will the musk carnations break and swell,
Soon shall we have gold-dusted snapdragon,
Sweet-William with his homely cottage-smell,
And stocks in fragrant blow;
Roses that down the alleys shine afar,
And open, jasmine-muffled lattices,
And groups under the dreaming garden-trees,
And the full moon, and the white evening-star.

Painters talk about painting "with the eye on the object"; and in these two glorious stanzas Arnold has done just that. But—what is far more important—his eye has been a discovering eye. How we linger over "vext garden-trees," "volleying rain," "tossing breeze," and the absolute recording of the Sweet William, the snapdragon, the roses "that down the alleys shine afar," the "jasmine-muffled lattices," and those two magical last lines. A discovering eye and a sense of word and rhythm under perfect mastery—these seem to me the distinctive marks of the poet, whether great or small.

I have had to use short passages and obvious examples for illustration but I think that in a longer exposition one might apply the same ideas to Homer or Shakespeare. Ponder Shylock's "Signor Antonio, many a time and oft," etc., and Prospero's "The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces," and Juliet's "Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds," and a score of other passages that occur to everyone. How much of our joy in them is due to word and rhythm, and how much to the revelatory power of the poet's genius in discovering to us, not only his characters, but ourselves? And then rise from such detached passages to the entire plays. Does not their perennial power lie in their perennial freshness of discovery?

There is nothing essentially new in all this, of course. I have merely tried to indicate that a poet is a person who is nobly curious about nature and life and who finds joy in making his expression fit his discoveries. Such a view helps one to avoid the all too common tendency to look in poetry for things which, if there, are only incidental—messages, moral applications, exposition, philosophy.

R. M. G.

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Pictures That Talk

Way up among the mountains of North Wales there is a curious little rock house. You can see it from the hills on the opposite side of the valley, a tiny, gray protuberance which looks for all the world as if the bowlders had suddenly, and quite unnaturally, sent forth a little sprout of their own, in the same way as a cactus will do the oddest things in a manner least expected.

If it had not been for a faint zigzag streak, dodging up the mountain from somewhere in the valley, and carrying the eye with it to the little rock house, I might never have noticed it at all; but in that great solitude a mark of any kind, be it that of bird, beast, or man, is worthy of attention, and so I sat and pondered, and fell to imagining, until I had peopled the miniature abode with a dozen different beings, each more fanciful than the last.

Welsh mountains talk. There is no getting away from the fact. They talk with voices clear, intelligible, and of a power that you cannot well forget. Welsh mountains seem to have hearts that throb. Little wonder then that the waters, springing from their hearts, sing in the valleys, and that the Welsh folk listening to the songs sing in their turn. Little wonder, too, that someone, hearing the voices that whisper among the crags where the clouds pass like rain, and the sun dances through the mist, and back, and through again, until the air is filled with nameless colors so intertwined, so delicately blended, that they melt almost before they are conceived, and pass away on the fringe of a rainbow; little wonder then, that this someone should have crept up the mountain side and made a home in the little rock house, with its stump of a chimney, its low, circular-shaped doorway, and its mighty, relentless, and yet all-satisfying view.

I rose at length, and picking up my stick and pack, turned toward the valley. As I neared the first farmhouse I came across a man resting with his back against a gate while, at his feet, lay a big basket full of provisions. We bid one another good evening although we were strangers and I ventured to ask him a question.

"I am curious," I said, "about the little rock house away up there. Is it inhabited?"

He nodded. "A fellow who calls himself an artist lives in it," he replied. "People say he has strange notions."

"In what way are they strange?" I asked.

"He says that he hears the sunshine and the moonlight talking to him and telling him things. He even says he has met a summer day coming around a corner!"

"Yes?" I said, encouragingly.

"He sits on the mountain-side and paints pictures, but his subjects are not of the things he sees; he always chooses city scenes, pictures of traffic, of noise, of crowds—smoky pictures; and yet people seem to like them."

"What is his name?" I asked. He told me.

"I have seen his work," I said. "It is as if a light were shining through from the back; as if the peace of the solitudes had come right down to us in the midst of the town. The city is there, just as we know it, but it seems to have a new meaning."

My companion smiled.

"That is what he endeavors to express," he said. "He has not yet learned how to listen properly in the confusion of city noise, so he paints his pictures in the stillness, close to the sky, and tries to make them talk."

He paused for a moment and then, lifting his heavy basket from the grass, moved away up the path along which I had come, and I, because the sky was full of the promise of moon-rise, leaned my back against the gate and turned my head toward the hills.

That evening I heard the Welsh songs sung by the wind in its strange minor key of melancholy beauty, rising and falling, and rising again, a mingling echo of thoughts, of hopes, and of mighty strivings. I felt the great heart of Wales beating against my heart and understood more clearly than before how wonderful in their poetic meaning the Welsh songs can be.

On the wall of my London flat I have hung a cherished water-color painting of a crowded city street on a busy day. There is nothing romantic or fanciful about it; it is an extremely conscientious representation of noisy bustling life. Pictures that talk! You should just hear some of the precious things my little water color says to me when we are alone.

Melville on His Piazza

In Summer, too, Canute-like, sitting here, one is often reminded of the sea. For not only do long ground-swells roll the slanting grain, and little wavelets of the grass ripple over upon the low piazza, as their beach, and the blown down of dandelions is wafted like the spray, and the purple of the mountains is just the purple of the billows, and a still August noon broods over the deep meadows, as a calm upon the Line; but the vastness and the lonesomeness are so oceanic, and the silence and the sameness, too, that the first peep of a strange house, rising beyond the trees, is for all the world like spying, on the Barbary coast, an unknown sail.—Herman Melville.

Tree Gifts

Many a tree is found in the wood
And every tree for its use is good:
Some for the strength of the gnarled root;
Some for the sweetness of flower or fruit;
Some for shelter against the storm,
And some to keep the hearth-stone warm.
Some for the roof, and some for the beam,
And some for a boat to breast the stream:
In the wealth of the wood since the world began
The trees have offered their gifts to man.

—Henry van Dyke.

Fair of St. Germain, Paris. From the Sketch by O. H. Gieberich

AFTER a lapse of more than thirty years, Paris has reconstructed for the second time the Fair of St. Germain which was created by Louis XI ten years before Columbus discovered America. The Fair was held in the Place St. Sulpice. The large square was converted into a corner of old Paris, and shopkeepers in the costumes of the period wandered about the streets among their houses of medieval architecture. An open air theater was a feature of the Fair and recalled the fact that the Opéra Comique was founded in 1715 at the Fair of that date.

At the Railway Station

"There is not much that I can do,
For I've no money that's quite my own!"
Spoke up the pitying child—
A little boy with a violin
At the station before the train came in,—
"But I can play my fiddle to you,
And a nice one 'tis, and good in tone!"
The man in the handcuffs smiled;
The constable looked, and he smiled, too,
As the fiddle began to twang;
And the man in the handcuffs suddenly sang
Uproariously:
"This life so free
Is the thing for me!"
And the constable smiled, and said no word,
As if unconscious of what he heard;
And so they went on till the train came in—
The convict, and boy with the violin.

—Thomas Hardy.

Plover's Brook Farther On

But to return to the Plover's Brook. For the greater part of its journey down the field of oats, it is hidden by a tangle of hedgerow plants, including cow parsley, dog's mercury, hazel bushes, unlimited blackberries, straggling hawthorn bushes, wild roses, cuckoo pints, lush grass, and very tall spikes of the flowering rough cocksfoot grass, some of it over five feet in height, while noble spikes of the ubiquitous foxglove give rich colour, at intervals, to the masses of green.

Scattered Ragged Robins are also to be seen, though these belong more strictly to the open than to the thick herbage on the bank, which is frequently cut back (when a careful farmer is in the offing), in order to keep it from monopolizing the whole field.

Ferns, as a matter of course, line the lower reaches of the banks; and where the field finally ends (with another strong wall to keep it from dropping down into the lane, which is several feet below the bottom of the field), ferns, large and small, make a translucent green grotto, with ivy and overhanging hazel boughs, through which the water gurgles as it slips down over stones and dark brown tree roots, till it finds a little wooden trough (merely two pieces of mossed wood, fastened together V-shaped), which catches the water as with grateful hands, when it comes tumbling down from the higher lands, and holds it out for people to help themselves, and then lets it drop, with a very pleasant sound, into another ferny hollow in the laneside below the bank, where more twinkling Ragged Robins are firmly established. We call such a wayside pool a well, but it must not be confused with the species of well that needs a long winding chain and an oaken bucket.

These wells, in addition to being the local water supply, are the rallying points for local chat; and the town dweller never understands how much it means, in an isolated community, to have one spot to which the inhabitants are sure to gravitate at more or less regular hours. To know that Mrs. Spring Cottage will be filling her buckets for her washing, as soon as she has got the children off to school, on Monday morning, is a reasonable incentive to Mrs. Rose Cottage to do likewise; especially as she is anxious to tell Mrs. Spring Cottage about—Oh! all sorts of interesting things are always happening in our district, and need to be talked over. I've seen many and many buckets and pitchers, full to overflowing, left to take care of themselves and run all down the lane, while their owners were deep in so earnest a conversational duet that there was not even room for a comma!

And surely women who seldom see a shop from one week's end to another are entitled to some meeting ground where they can stand and exchange a few sentences with a fellow-woman!

Yes, the ferny well is as necessary to the social life of our hills as are the parks and local shops to the Londoner. And it links us up, in a very personal manner, with that far-off well by which a weary Traveller once rested, Who amazed a woman, drawing water, with the words that are now numbered among the world's greatest treasures;

"Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."—Flora Klickman, "The Trail of the Ragged Robin."

On a Russian Farm

In the fields, Stepan Mihailovitch found everything to his mind. He examined the rye crop; it was now past flowering and stood up like a wall, as high as a man; a light breeze was blowing, and bluish-purple waves went over it, now lighter and now darker in the sunlight; and the sight gladdened his heart. He visited the young oats and millet and all the spring-sown crops, and then went to the fallow, where he ordered his car to be driven backwards and forwards over the field. This was his regular way of testing the goodness of the work; any spot of ground that had not been properly ploughed and harrowed gave the light car a jolt; and, when my grandfather was not in a good humor, he stuck a twig on a stick in the ground at the place, sent for the bailiff if he was not present, and settled accounts with him on the spot. But today all went well: his wheels may have encountered such obstacles, but he took no notice of them.

His next point was the hay-fields, where he admired the tall thick steppe-grass which was to fall beneath the scythe before many days were past. He paid a visit to the peasants' fields, also, to see for himself who had a good crop and who had not; and he drove over their fallow to test it. He noticed everything and forgot nothing. Passing over an untilled strip, he saw some wild strawberries nearly ripe; he stopped and, with Mazan's help, picked up a large handful of splendid big berries, which he took home as a present for his "Arisha."—Serge Aksakoff, in "A Russian Gentleman."

On the Gaining of Satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Shakespeare declared, "He is well paid that is well satisfied," he stated a proposition that is worthy of examination. For satisfaction in some form, according to one's lights, is the goal all men are seeking. To be truly well paid, however, one must have gained something worthy of possession. Manifestly, to gain that which is of no permanent use, which can render no good service and meets no human need, is of no worth and can confer no real satisfaction. And while one may think himself well paid, to be really well paid he must receive something of permanent value, something which really advances him along the road toward the goal of salvation, which every mortal is bound to traverse.

The Psalmist saw something of true values when he exclaimed, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." Manifestly, he saw the only permanent satisfaction to be the realization of man's true selfhood, of man's unity with his Maker, the goal, yes, the only goal worthy of one's utmost striving,—the goal which, when gained, offers nothing of the temporal and impermanent, nothing that must be later abandoned, nothing that defileth or maketh a lie. The goal of spiritual selfhood is the blessed state to which Jesus referred when he enjoined his disciples, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

But, one may assert, I gain great satisfaction from the experiences of life, from gathering worldly treasures, from the gratification of my physical senses, and from the association of companions who share my pleasures. Is not this true satisfaction, worthy of seeking? Paul, the Apostle to the Gentiles, saw the issue very clearly, and made many strong statements regarding it. One of these statements, which he wrote to the Christians in Rome, is this: "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." How could he have stated the case more succinctly and, withal, more emphatically?

To be "carnally minded" is to love the things of the flesh, to seek and find satisfaction in the gratification of the physical senses, to become engrossed, as it were, in the purpose of their satisfaction. No people probably better illustrated this type of thinking than did the ancient Romans, of whom all classes, the aristocrats even in greater degree than the plebeians, were given over to a life of sensuality. That there were, here and there, examples of ascetics, who rebelled from the customs of the day, but accentuates the general fact. This was the situation which confronted Paul when he uttered these words. How antithetical the contrast he drew: "But to be spiritually minded is life and peace"! To abstain from the gratification of the lustful desires, to seek satisfaction in the "things of the Spirit," the things that are eternal, is indeed to seek the true goal, which, once gained, offers no possibility of change, no falling away, and no disappointment. Here is the fulness of satisfaction, regarding which the poet could say, that he who gained it will ever be perfectly satisfied; and his reward is the infinite blessings, which include all the beauty, joy, peace, and plenty of true holiness.

The process and means of obtaining true satisfaction is the service which Christian Science is providing for mankind. It is aiding men to escape from their carnal beliefs. These falsities seem to have their foundation in the lie that life and intelligence are in matter, that life is generated by matter, inheres in it, and is dependent upon it for continuity and maintenance. Christian Science utterly repudiates this claim, denying it upon the authority of Christ Jesus himself. He taught and proved that God is man's life, and that, in consequence, man is as eternal and indestructible as God Himself. But, one may inquire, how does that relate to the question of gaining permanent satisfaction? The answer is definite: By revealing reality, the only goal at all worthy of one's effort and endeavor. To gain it is to gain the only realm where true satisfaction may be had.

In describing the perfection of creation, Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518): "The divine Principle, or Spirit, comprehends and expresses all, and all must therefore be as perfect as the divine Principle is perfect." And she further states: "Deity was satisfied with His work. How could He be otherwise, since the spiritual creation was the outgrowth, the emanation, of His infinite self-containment and immortal wisdom?" Thus she sets before mortals the true statement of creation and the ultimate goal. To gain this perfection is the destiny of all. Why delay in seeking it? No good, valuable, or permanent object is to be found outside God's kingdom. Christian Science is the path in which we may well walk. Satisfaction, perfect and complete, lies at the end; for there we, too, shall awake in His likeness.

Old Chinese Embroidery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thin yellow fingers toiled long weeks to make
This beauty, for the very beauty's sake;
Not, it is certain, for the paltry price
That brought the bit of fish, the bowl of rice
At daily hunger's need. No hireling art
Could win this rich achieving. In his heart
The workman loved each silken thread he drew:
This poignant lacquer-red, this matchless blue
Of wind-swept waves where round white bubbles cling,
The gray-brown of this bird on gracious wing,
This amber, coral, amethyst and jade—
Soft colors like to jewels. Now they fade
To blended radiance, so long ago
That Eastern craftsman set them there, to glow
In dimming splendor as the years went by.
He loosed the finished fabric with the sigh
With which the artist yields his dear success
To time, and those who cherish loveliness.

Margaret Ashmun.

Fabre's Rebuttal

Others again have reproached me with my style, which has not the solemnity, nay, better, the dryness of the schools. They fear lest a page that is read without fatigue should not always be the expression of the truth. Were I to take their word for it, we are profound only on condition of being obscure. Come here, one and all of you—you, the sting-bearers, and you, the wing-cased armour-clads—take up my defence and bear witness in my favour. Tell of the intimate terms on which I live with you, of the patience with which I observe you, of the care with which I record your actions. Your evidence is unanimous; yes, my pages, though they bristle not with hollow formulæ nor learned smatterings, are the exact narrative of facts observed, neither more nor less; and whoso cares to question you in his turn will obtain the same replies.—Jean Henri Fabre.

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By
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1923

EDITORIALS

Bryan vs. Smith on Prohibition

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reprints today from The New York Times the article by Mr. William Jennings Bryan criticizing the attitude of Governor Smith of New York, in approving the repeal of the state act for the enforcement of the Volstead law. In order that its readers may have every opportunity to consider both points of view upon this important question of public policy, the Monitor also prints the response of Governor Smith.

It does not seem that any editorial comment is necessary to make clear the difference in the attitude of the two men toward a question which involves so vitally the well-being of the American people, and which it must be said has been argued heretofore in a much more impersonal and judicial fashion than either of these distinguished political adversaries has adopted. But it seems worth while to emphasize again a statement made by Mr. Bryan, which has frequently been set forth in the columns of this paper. Mr. Bryan makes clear that the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted as the result of the mature judgment of the American people after prolonged discussion. In emphasizing this point, he says:

> The Eighteenth Amendment was the result of the longest contest ever waged at the polls since our history began. Almost fifty years elapsed between the beginning of the fight by a few women in the State of Ohio and its triumphant conclusion in 1920. The Women's Christian Temperance Union declared war upon the saloon nearly half a century ago, and it never lowered its flag or thought of compromise. The Prohibition Party has had a ticket in the field for a third of a century. It is nearly thirty years since the Anti-Saloon League entered the contest—its name indicated its purpose. The churches, one after another, espoused the cause of prohibition, some of them more than twenty-five years ago. Thirty-three states banished the saloon by their own independent act, nearly all of them by constitutional amendments.
>
> Over two-thirds of the members of both houses voted to submit prohibition and forty-six states ratified the amendment. The people have elected five dry Congresses in succession. The first one made the District of Columbia dry; the second, by more than a two-thirds vote, submitted national prohibition; the third, by more than a two-thirds vote, passed the Volstead law; the fourth, by more than a two-thirds vote, passed the anti-beer bill.

Governor Smith's response, as is not infrequently the case when a politician has a difficult position to support, assumes largely the form of a personal attack upon his opponent. He sneers at Mr. Bryan's habit of oratory, refers cuttingly to his political defeats, scoffs at his "narrow reasoning power," and declares him, and those who think with him, fanatical, narrow-minded, and intolerant. To what extent the Governor really argues the question, the Monitor leaves with confidence to the determination of its readers. He seems to have been diverted very largely from the immediate issue by the question of state's rights into which he goes with a thoroughness which that academic problem hardly justifies in the presence of the greater moral issue involved. One phrase which he uses does justify some comment. The Governor says: "We have come to a queer pass in the history of the country when a state, or its executive, or for that matter its humblest citizen, is to be held up to ridicule because he suggests that an act of Congress be amended or altered." This sounds well enough, but does it refer to any existing situation? Governor Smith is not held up to ridicule. His present attitude is not ridiculous—it is menacing. There is nothing about his position to lead to laughter. It is rather a spectacle to arouse the gravest fears and apprehensions of the people of the country when the Governor of its greatest state takes the position, not, as he says, that an act of Congress can be amended or altered, but rather that it can be set aside, evaded, violated with impunity without one act on the part of the authorities of that State to enforce it. This is in no sense a position which lends itself to ridicule. It is an assertion of virtual hostility to the federal law, and, therefore, of essential anarchism.

The Governor may very well plead that in his message of approval of the repeal of the enforcement act he said that it did not affect the duty of the state officers to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. How wholly disingenuous that statement was, was immediately indicated by the action of the corporation counsel of New York City in instructing the law officers under his control to discontinue any efforts for the enforcement of the law. The Governor's position in relation to the Eighteenth Amendment is that of the disingenuous and tricky politicians who occasionally strive to hoodwink people by passing some apparently stringent law for the rectification or correction of notorious abuses, and neglecting to include therein any enforcement clause, so that it may be violated with impunity.

Except for his labored argument of state's rights, an issue which might well have been left out of the controversy, Governor Smith's position on the prohibition law is the time-honored one of the Tammany politician. He is "for the law, but agin' its enforcement."

Mexico: Rebuilding

THERE is real basis for the belief that negotiations now under way in Mexico City, although obliged to follow the tortuous paths of conventional diplomacy, will lead to a recognition of Mexico by the Government of the United States. Mexico today is not the Mexico of chaos of 1916, when Pershing's column entered the country, to return only "when life and property are safe below the Rio Grande." The Mexican Government today is not the Government of 1916, which Secretary of State Lansing declared "is not worthy of the name," since it had failed in "the paramount object for which governments are instituted . . . the protection of life and property."

There has been undeniable progress since then. National revenues, between 1911 and 1922, have increased nearly 300 per cent. National expenditures have doubled. Four new departments of the Government (Industry, Commerce and Labor, Public Health, Comptroller and Manufacturing) have been established, and two others (Education and Justice) completely reorganized. Provision has been made for the resumption of payments of interest on the national and railroad debts, which were suspended during the period following the overthrow of Diaz, and an agreement has been entered into providing for the return of the railroads to private control.

For educational purposes the Mexican Government is now spending, through its reorganized Department of Education, three times as much as in 1910. The expenditure for public works has doubled in that period. From slightly more than 3,000,000 pesos a year spent by the Diaz Government for agricultural purposes, this item has increased 400 per cent to 13,000,000 pesos in 1922. Public education, agricultural development, public works—interest in these fields is a rather certain test of the constructive purposes of any government. Mexico, beyond cavil, has demonstrated its worthiness in these very essential things.

The Issue at Tangier

IF FRANCE and Great Britain have reached a preliminary agreement, as announced from Paris, to let the Tangier question be discussed objectively by experts in preparation for a political conference to be held in London, there is yet hope for the Entente. The last time this thorny subject came up in an international meeting was a year ago, at Genoa, when Mr. Lloyd George and M. Aristide Briand were about to reach an accord on all outstanding points. M. Briand's sudden recall to Paris and subsequent resignation left the subject of Tangier, like so many others, in the air. This London conference, at which Spain is to be represented, has been announced over and over again, only to be as many times postponed.

It is an old dispute, involving many considerations. Like Fiume and Danzig, this Moroccan harbor city is the meeting point of many national cross-currents. As far back as the latter half of the seventeenth century it was occupied for over twenty years by the British. To this day its disposition involves the primary strategic interests of their empire. Its situation on the African coast opposite Gibraltar makes it a key to the Mediterranean and a possible hindrance on the route to India. In 1856 the Sultan of Morocco granted the British a "system of capitulations," meaning special rights such as consular courts, etc. In 1880 the same privileges were extended to all the powers. It was at Tangier that the German Emperor landed in 1905 to protest against the French protectorate over Morocco.

On the surface the French interests are economic, rather than military. Though situated in the Spanish zone, Tangier is the natural seaport for Fez, the Moroccan capital, and for a large portion of the remaining French zone. In the railroad that is being built between Fez and Tangier, France has a 60 per cent interest; Spain, 40 per cent. The principal commercial and industrial enterprises in the city are in French hands. Before the war from one-third to one-half of the trade was French. In all public works France has most capital invested. In the company formed to reconstruct the harbor, four of the directors are French, two British, and two Spanish.

The claim of Spain is based partly on the location within its Moroccan zone and so near the Spanish coast, partly on the fact that a majority of the 10,000 European inhabitants are Spaniards. The Spanish nationalists, therefore, demand sovereignty over this port as a logical part of their share in Morocco, but the failure of their army to subdue the natives and to establish Spanish rule over what they already have, shows that, except with British aid, they can hardly expect to get any more.

The French demand is not for ownership, but for recognition of the Sultan's sovereignty, which in view of the protectorate, making of him a French vassal and puppet, amounts to the same thing. Whatever interests Austria and Germany possessed at Tangier were by the Paris treaties restored to the native Sultan, but against the consequent French preponderance in the harbor development, for instance, not only Spain but also Great Britain has protested. Business in the city therefore lags, awaiting the political settlement.

Since Great Britain does not wish to see either France or Spain in control of Tangier, it is probable that it will continue to support some form of an international régime. At present the diplomatic representatives of all the powers are the administrators, but since the war interrupted the detailed organization, this scheme has worked out to nobody's satisfaction. If Great Britain now proposes a new international commission under the League of Nations, similar to the one that rules over Danzig or the Saar, France will object that this implies an injury to the Sultan's honor and dignity, which curiously enough was the argument Kaiser Wilhelm made in 1905. Thus the whole Muhammadan question becomes involved. Spain may yet win her point.

The Minnesota Primary

THE inclination is to conclude that in Minnesota, as in the neighboring states, Wisconsin and North Dakota, the political pot is forever boiling. In those growing and vigorous communities, possibly because of the constant infusion of new populations and the presentation of unsettled economic problems, there is a never-ending discussion of ways and means, a striving for new leaderships, a casting about for those elusive panaceas declared by their champions and exploiters to possess all the virtues necessary to solve the problems of a progressive age. An unbroken line of successes achieved by the Republicans in Minnesota and Wisconsin has served to create within the ranks of that party as bitter a strife as ever existed between opposing parties when the balance of power was more equally held than at present. Factional feuds are often more stubbornly fought than those battles where the alignment of forces is clearly defined by party platforms.

While the battle goes on almost uninterruptedly in the states named, interest is heightened in the years when no regular election is scheduled by the necessity to hold special primaries to choose candidates to fill vacancies. Such an emergency has arisen in Minnesota, where a successor to Senator Nelson will be named by the people. Nine Republicans, representing all shades and degrees of partisan opinion, have signified their willingness to accept the vacant seat. Assuming that the choice of the Republicans in the primaries will be the choice of the people at the special election, the battle now being waged has called into the field the full strength of all the rivals.

The people of Minnesota no doubt realize that the decision they are about to make is an important one. Heretofore they have not regarded their responsibility lightly when the time came to elect a United States Senator. A long line of illustrious names makes up the roster of the State's representatives in the upper house of Congress. Among them are those of William Windom, Cushman K. Davis, Knute Nelson, William D. Washburn, Frank B. Kellogg, and Moses E. Clapp. The standard observed in the selection of senators has been high, and there is reason to believe that, in the absence of some political mischance, the successor to Senator Nelson will be a person of ability and probity.

Indications are, viewed from a distance, that no single faction of the Republican Party, through leaders in or outside the State, will be able to dictate the choice of the electors. The present Governor, a former Governor, a judge of the State Supreme Court, and three representatives in Congress, are among those seeking the Republican nomination. Surely from among so many tried public servants one should be chosen who will add to the honors Minnesota has won in the Nation's greatest forum.

A New Attack on an Old Enemy

SO MANY interests are involved in this latest scandal over the fabrication of antiques that some of its more important aspects artistically may easily be overlooked. For sham masterpieces to find their way into collections, public and private, is no new thing, that it should make such widespread excitement. Works of art can be and have been forged as skillfully as bank notes, and more than once have escaped detection by even the accomplished expert. But perhaps the trade, for trade it is, would flourish less if collectors did not seem to prefer their antiques in neat and perfect order.

It is discouraging to go through many a picture gallery and to see old paintings, though there can be no doubt of their genuineness, looking as clean and fresh as if they had just come out of a bath. Restoration and cleaning are often necessary, but paintings can be cleaned and restored within reason and allowed to retain the tone and richness they acquire with age. It is the same with sculpture. The true art lover would rather have the Gothic statue headless and mutilated than supplied with every missing part by the most skillful artisan. One of the most hopeful facts mentioned in the controversy now raging in the newspapers of two continents is that an American museum director did not add to, but took away from, a statue the face which was apparently of more recent origin, though he has been soundly rated for his presumption. The general tendency, unfortunately, is all the other way.

The truth, apt to be forgotten, is that museums owe a duty to history as well as to beauty. They are not only galleries for the art of today, but storerooms for the art that has braved and survived time, and war, and revolution, and—worst enemy of all—fashion. This art can now be studied only when seen as it is, that is as much of it as can be seen, and not as the modern authority thinks it must have been. If the desire to reconstruct it is overwhelming, then let an artist refrain from the sacrilege of tampering with the original, but make a copy; and there are artists who, without the genius to create, have the skill to copy with amazing accuracy and sympathy; and, for the benefit of students, original and copy might be shown side by side, the copy to suggest what the poor mutilated remains may have been in their first loveliness or splendor. The mistake is to sacrifice either history to beauty or beauty to history. It is different with the private collector. If he prefers his antiques spick and span, it is his own affair. But the museum is the art treasury of the people, where the counterfeit and the made-over can have no place.

Editorial Notes

A RECENT decision under which the Bavarian "Volksgerichte," or extraordinary tribunals, have been pronounced by the Hamburg Court illegal and unconstitutional, is of particular significance, because it furnishes the first occasion on which they have been officially challenged, though their strange decisions have frequently been criticized. It would not cause surprise if the Hamburg decision raised the whole question of the validity of the decrees of these courts, which have acted since 1919 as a kind of political star chamber, from which there was no appeal. It is to be hoped that this will be the case, for in the twentieth century there is no place for star chambers, or anything of that ilk whatever.

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THE Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs has gone on record in its latest resolutions as calling on the authorities for better enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and urging newspaper editors to give less space to crime. And still there are some people who maintain that women's influence is not needed in politics and public life. If those very people would allow more of that influence to be felt, there would be less need for such resolutions.

Life on the Surface in Vienna

By EVERARD COTES

VIENNA, May 20 (Special)—"Fünfzehn Tausend Kronen" (15,000 crowns), demanded politely the driver of the little one-horse victoria which carried us from the railway station to the hotel in Salzburg, on our arrival in Austria last week from the direction of Switzerland. The distance he had carried us was not more than a mile, and we had no luggage with us. Yet the sum he named—the correctness of which was afterward vouched for by the management of the hotel—would, before the war, have been equivalent to 25,000 American dollars—in Austria a comfortable provision for life.

At the present rate of exchange it is just thirty cents. One pays 100,000 crowns for a night's lodging, 9000 crowns for a week-old English newspaper, and 40,000 crowns for a very simple meal. To the traveler this means little more than the inconvenience of having to calculate living expenses in hundreds of thousands of crowns instead of in dollars, but to the people of the country it represents a social revolution which has upset all their lives. Debts have been wiped out. Capital has disappeared. Credit has been shaken to its foundations. Savings have gone. A large section of the upper middle classes have been reduced to penury. Nearly everybody, except the peasant proprietor, has had to begin life over again. A more complete upheaval would be difficult to imagine. Yet the predominant fact that strikes one on arrival in the country is not how much, but, rather, how little, is all this apparent upon the surface.

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A more smiling landscape I have never seen than the one from the train window, all the way from Salzburg to Vienna. Every inch of soil appeared to be either under cereals or supporting valuable timber. A crumpled carpet of rich green crops extended to the horizon. Its pattern was a multitude of straight-lined parallelograms, marked out by the varying tints, wheat, barley, and oats. Brown patches, not yet sown, were dotted with peasants at work, the blue aprons of the women giving a pleasant touch of color. Well-conditioned horses, with peaked leather collars and brass mountings, and stout oxen, yoked in pairs, were a frequent sight. In some cases they were attached to harrows in the fields; in others, drawing carts of rough but substantial build along country roads. Water gleamed at frequent intervals in the sunlight. Apple, pear, cherry, and apricot trees were common, the apple still in bloom. The foliage of pines, so dark as to be almost black, contrasted with the light green of young beech leaves and the feathery yellows of growing larch in many a well-grown coppice.

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Church bells were heard at intervals. Substantial farmhouses, with shady eaves and gayly colored walls, gave an air of prosperity to the whole. The train on which we traveled may have been defective in the matter of varnish. The brass handles on the doors may not have shone with any striking brilliance, but the passengers were numerous, the railway staff attentive, the running smooth, the dining car well stocked, and the crowds upon the station platforms well nourished and cheerful.

Vienna, where we arrived the same evening, afforded another side to the picture. Here the streets and the cafés were crowded. Expensive motor cars dashed through the traffic. Well-filled electric trams plied actively between fine avenues of trees in the main thoroughfares. We looked in vain for the pinched faces we had been led to expect. English and American newspapers, along with Austrian ones, were to be seen on sale on wayside stands. Even the policeman on duty outside St. Stefan's Cathedral addressed us in English when asked for a direction.

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The Anglo-Saxon globe-trotter was thoroughly in evidence, alike at the hotel where we put up and also in the public squares and gardens. The audience in the enormous State Opera House, where we went the night after our arrival, was definitely lower middle class, but it filled nearly all the seats. The prices of tickets may have had to be reduced since the days of the Hapsburgs, but the play we saw was well mounted, the acting excellent, and the orchestra above the London average.

The food shops seem well stocked and luxury trades flourishing, everything from motor cars to jewelry being exposed for sale. Taking exchange into account, the prices asked are somewhat, but not sensationally, below those in corresponding establishments in London and Paris. Visitors who go to Vienna with the impression that life there is at all extraordinarily cheap will find themselves speedily undeceived. On the other hand, the conditions are easy. The customs examinations are not onerous for the genuine globe-trotter. Friendliness seems almost universal, and courtesy, especially to Britishers and Americans, is marked.

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Vienna's magnificent buildings and lovely gardens have never been more attractive than they are today. Society may be less fashionable and social life less gay than before the war. Nothing could be more orderly, however, than the appearance of the streets. It is almost impossible to realize that revolution has so recently passed over the country, and that the position of the present Government is still far from secure.

With agricultural wealth undiminished, however, factories intact, indebtedness largely wiped out, and inhabitants peaceable and industrious, it possesses assets of such value that, whatever may be the state of its national credit, its prospects cannot be regarded as altogether gloomy. Poverty and other drawbacks there may be, but they do not appear upon the surface. I hope in another article to be able to describe what lies below.

The Old Slave Tree in Cape Town

There is an old tree in Cape Town, in Church Square, over 250 years old, and all that remains of it today is the stump, to which is affixed a brass plate and an inscription, giving an outline of its history. It is a most historic landmark, as it was there before the days of Jan van Riebeek. To this tree slaves were brought, and placed on tables for exhibition and sale.

The slaves were kept in the old Supreme Court building, just opposite the old tree, and it is not difficult still to picture the once familiar scene.

Slavery was abolished in 1838, but the old slave tree stood and braved the storms till Nov. 9, 1916, when it was cut down, as it was considered unsafe. The brass plate was affixed by the owner of a store which, until the tree was cut down, had always been advertised as "under the old fir tree."